SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

America's Most Read Rabbit Magazine

Prize-Winning Champagne D'Argent Buck Owned by Clovelly Farm, Avon, Ohio

* A Satisfactory Nest Box
* Choosing a Breed
* Beginning and Management of Rabbits
* Buying and Selling Chinchillas
* Answer to Article "Rabbit Breeding Bogs Down"
* My Experience with New Zealands
* Fancy and Commercial Department
* California Department

December 1942

NATIONAL TRADE JOURNAL

For the FANCY AND COMMERCIAL RABBIT INDUSTRY

Choosing A Breed

(FOR BEGINNERS ONLY)

By H. B. ALLEN, Tully, New York

One of the most important decisions which must be made by a prospective rabbit raising is: What breed shall I raise? Before making such a decision, the breeder should consider well: first, for what purpose do I intend to raise rabbits, and second, what breed do I like the best that fits in with my original purpose?

In considering the first question the breeder should be familiar with the broad uses to which rabbits may be put and make his decision based upon his own conclusions. Rabbits may be roughly classified into three main groups according to their use. It must be understood that there is considerable overlapping in these various classifications depending on our personal viewpoint.

The first of these broad groups which I wish to mention is pet or show stock. While some of the 60 or more recognized breeds of rabbits lend themselves better than others to this classification, it can readily be understood that any and all of the breeds might easily be considered properly classified in this group. However, it is not my intention to create subject matter for controversy but to point to a broad grouping as I personally see it. My personal thought on rabbits for pets or show are that those breeds which may be unique as to size (usually the small breeds) color markings or wool characteristics fit excellently into this classification. While you may add other breeds to fit your own thinking, I would consider that the Polish, English, Himalayan, Dutch and Angoras fit the description given above very well.

The second broad grouping should be the utility group, that is, those breeds which are used for food and for fur and perhaps including those sold for laboratory use. The rabbit breeds used for food purposes are those which attain suitable growth in a minimum of time. The large and medium-large breeds fit this description best and will produce, in 12 to 14 weeks, carcasses of suitable frying size at a minimum of cost. The best breeds to use for food purposes are the Flemish Giants, New Zealands, Checkered Giants, Chinchillas, Americans and Beverens although you may prefer some other breed.

The breeds preferred by the fur trade at the present time are colored coat, with the Whites those breeds which have a solid commanding the premium price. One fur buyer quotes me 60c per pound for mixed color pelts to $1.25 for large, prime white skins. the large white breeds or the good Here again it can be seen that sized solid color breeds fit best into this category. Suitable for this purpose, then, are Flemish Giants, New Zealands, Chinchillas, almost any of the Rexed breeds and some others.

Laboratory stock need not usually be any particular breed but should be good clean healthy stock and meet the demands of the laboratory as to size and sex. Practically any breed may therefore be used for this purpose and provides an outlet for excess healthy stock which may be unsuited to the purpose of the breeder.

The herd grouping of rabbits is highly specialized and consequently small; namely, those several breeds raised for the production of clothing through the use of their wool. Naturally, the English and French Angora are the only breeds which could possibly serve in this respect. These breeds are fascinating as pets, outstanding as show stock, excellent eating and stand alone as producers of wool. The wool commands the premium prices at the present time due to our lack of competition from imported wool.

From the above comments we may be able to form a sketchy idea of some of the various purposes for which we might raise rabbits. If the idea you get is too sketchy, invest $2 in a membership in the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association. Along with this membership you will receive a Guide Book and Standard which will describe the various breeds in considerably more detail and may help you to decide upon your purpose in raising rabbits.

When you have decided upon that first issue you may properly consider the breed you like the best that also fits your purpose. (Perhaps this point should have been considered first). Study the Guide Book and Standard carefully. Visit a local club meeting and ask to visit the rabbitries of those members who raise the breeds you are considering. Visit a rabbit show and watch the judging if possible. By these methods the breed of your choice may be selected in a careful and thoughtful manner and you will avoid one of the pitfalls that come to many beginners. Unless you have room to spare and money to burn, do not fill your hutches with six or seven different breeds of rabbits just because you like them all. Don't do it anyway, as each different breed presents a different problem in management. Start on a small scale so that each new problem may be met as it presents itself. In this way your interest in rabbits will continue and your enjoyment will increase whether raising rabbits is your hobby or your business.

"I am enclosing my picture taken with four of my stud bucks. I've fed nothing but Vitality Pellets and hay for several years. Had 18 New Zealand Reds in one show and placed 16 in the ribbons. Also sent 10 on to the Tri-State Fair at Chattanooga, Tenn., and placed all ten of them with strong competition."

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SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

VOLUME XXVI LAMONI, IOWA, DECEMBER, 1942 NUMBER 12

A SATISFACTORY NEST BOX

By PAULUS ADAMS

DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN CHINCHILLA BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

In a former article in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE I offered information about a nest box that I found very good for extremely cold weather.

Except for a few details my nest box does not look very different from most. I have listened to many breeders describe how they prepared for those winter litters but all of them required something I wanted to get away from and that is special attention.

I did feel that I was not giving this detail enough attention.

Did you ever notice the breeder with rabbits worth $5 to $10 each, expensive pens and old boxes for nest boxes?

I made up my mind to design a nest box that would give those baby rabbits the utmost in protection with the least work and worry to me. Well, here it is, folks, and if the description does sound good to you try it and see how you like it. I think it will do till a better one comes along.

The sketches with this article will show, I think, that it is not hard to make, in fact, some breeders will think it is just a two-room apartment for mama and babies. Well, if you are going to make $10 or more a year net from mama rabbit I guess we can afford a good nest box.

Let us start right off on this nest box home. Let's call this the bunnies first home.

As I used this for Standard and Heavyweight Chinchillas these drawings are nice for 6 to 9-lb. rabbits.

For New Zealand rabbits I suggest a box about 2 inches longer and for Flemish about 4 inches longer and 2 inches higher.

For my box I purchased 12 running feet of No. 1 lumber, 15 inches wide at a cost of about $2.

Each side, top and bottom are 24 inches long and the two ends and the partition were each cut to 13½ inches long by 13½ inches wide. I used lumber three-fourths of an inch thick.

In the nest section I used triangular corner strips from the bottom to the top.

Being triangular does are not apt to chew on the corner strip. These strips are important as I do not want any air to enter the nest section except through the entrance hole in the partition. Be sure to fasten down the top tightly as we do not want the air to leak out the top or bottom or the end away from the entrance. Here is the reason where air can escape you have a draft and half the battle to keep baby rabbits in zero weather is to stop drafts in the nest box.

Now, when it gets down to zero I put in this nest box in the most favorable position to keep the wind from blowing into it.

My final touch is to get a piece of cloth about 24 inches long by about 6 inches wide and fold it into three layers making it of course 6 inches wide and 8 inches long. This I tack over the nest entrance and using scissors cut slits in it from the bottom almost to the top. Leaving strips about a half-inch wide will leave the doe enter the box at will and yet break up draft and let in fresh air.

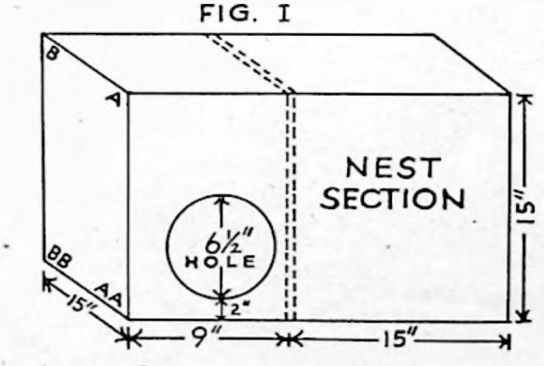
The first doe to kindle in this box dropped her litter when it was below zero and you can imagine how anxious I was to see if my new outfit worked.

This was the winter when we had that long severe cold spell and the first week of these babies' lives the temperature steadied between 10 below and 10 above zero. Finally after about a week I could not stand it any longer, so moved the doe to another pen and carried the nest box into our war kitchen for of course the whole family wanted to see the babies and their new type of home.

I pried off the lid and there they were just as snug as they could be. But we were still to get our big surprise. The top half of the nest section was covered with frost about a thirty-second of an inch thick. Sealed in moisture from the baby rabbits which could not escape without the aid of a draft.

I will say this for this "baby hotel," when the doe made a good nest and kept her babies covered up I never lost a litter or had any trouble. I did not have to set a jug of hot water on top of the pen nor put in an electric lamp.

FIG. 1



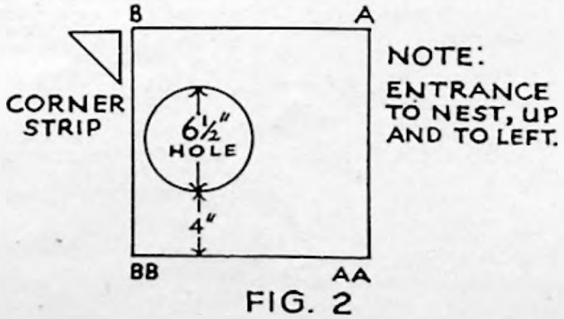


FIG. 2
PARTITION

PAULUS ADAMS

I am pretty much set against using an electric lamp in a nest box for several reasons, although I have tried them. First, they are expensive to use, second they are dangerous to use. I have handled electricity for 15 years as an electrical tester for a large corporation and I know it's not safe.

Now about this "parlor" section of this bunny home. I noticed that with the average nest box that does had a habit of jumping into her nest box when she became nervous for any reason. This is true of Standard Chinchillas and I think most rabbits do this to protect their babies.

This always disturbed me as it seemed such a good way to get the babies stomped on or even have the fur pulled away.

I was very much pleased that when I or a stranger walked up to the pen the doe simply hopped into the parlor and stopped.

Very seldom would the doe jump into the nest box with her young except at babies meal time. For that reason I consider this feature worth while. I almost forgot to mention, but you will notice the outside entrance hole is only about 2 inches from the floor while the hole in Figure 2 is about 4 inches up from the floor.

(Continued on page 13)

Beginning and Management of Rabbits

By MANCEL MELOTT

Rabbits in their wild state moult but once a year, excepting in the localities where the does give birth to two litters per year, which of course causes a second or semi-moult. Again the does in some of the southern states often times kindle a third litter in a year, which causes a complete moult like the first one. Because of this fact it is not uncommon for our hutch bred domestic rabbits to moult only once a year and hold a prime pelt almost ten months. Nevertheless where this condition prevails you can bet that if it happens to be a buck, he is either infertile or has never been used as a breeder, and if a doe she is barren. It is common for our well-bred bucks to moult twice a year and hold a prime pelt about four months at a time, although these conditions are comparatively uncommon and shouldn't be used as the example. Because of the system that man has used in breeding his rabbits for the past few hundred years, the following natural system has been brought about in most cases. Even though the moulting periods will vary a bit according to the breed, or strain, or physical condition of the individual.

The rabbit comes into the world naked and is about two months growing his first coat of fur. He holds this prime fur 30 days or during the third month. This is the proper time to wean a rabbit, at two months of age or later he has passed through the most trying period of his life.

Culls from the larger breeds may be marketed as fryers at this age, or when about 10 to 12 weeks old. And, too, the pelts from these bunnies are often of value, other than hatter's furs.

During the fourth and fifth months he loses this coat and grows a new one. Then at five months of age, or during the sixth month. The rabbit has his first real valuable prime coat of fur. This is the proper age to market all remaining culls and bucks not kept for breeding purposes if the most is to be derived from the sale of furs. For such rabbits will not pay for the difference in additional feed if kept longer. The sixth month is also the proper time to breed all does of the smaller varieties like the Himalayans, Dutch and Polish.

The pelt is moulted again during the seventh and eighth month. And at eight months of age or during the ninth month when the third coat is prime, is the proper time to breed all other breeds. Although many breeders prefer the twelfth month, and again others favor the fifteenth month for the first mating of Flemish Giants.

This then is a brief explanation and would show that the domestice rabbit grows four prime fur coats a year. Is two months losing and growing each and holds same 30 days. The doe should be bred when the pelt is prime, so that she will kindle when the pelt is unprime 30 days later. The doe then will pull plenty of fur with which to line her nest, fur that is dead, loose, and of no value to her, and which will keep the young comfortable and warm. On the contrary if doe is bred when the pelt is unprime, she will likely kindle while the new fur is growing in, or after pelt is prime. Then she will pull little or sometimes no fur which often causes the young to die from exposure.

Remember, it is impossible to produce a smooth coat of fur on the young if the doe was bred while in the moult. More nutriments are required to grow fur than produce young. Therefore if the doe is pregnant during the latter part of moulting season or when growing the new fur coat, the young will be robbed of that necessary material which instead of making fine healthy young, will give the mother doe a nice fur coat. This will account for many young dying while in the nest if not born dead. They will have less vitality and will always be weaker. This is called an unseen weakness and usually results disastrous for the breeder who would line-breed or in-brede animals born under such conditions.

It is a fact that a rabbit grows a heavier, denser, longer and better fur in winter months than summer, in colder regions than warmer. Nevertheless it is also a fact that the pelt is just as prime during the third month, sixth month and ninth month as it is during the twelfth, fifteenth and eighteenth months and that by proper breeding and feeding a raiser can hasten the growth of a prime fur as much as 30 days in a year. Improper management will lengthen the moulting period so that rabbit may hold a prime pelt only a very few days—sometimes never. The writer believes that there is no more of an off-breeding season of the year for the hutch-bred domestic rabbit than for the dog or cow. That when they are matured, old enough and in proper condition, they should be bred whether it be July, August, September, or what? For a commercial rabbit raiser cannot afford to rest his does during the summer months, and it is hardly necessary if they are decently housed and properly cared for. In fact all does eligible should be bred six months during June, July, August and September, so that from five to six months later, or during the winter months the culls and bucks can be marketed when the pelts are the best and meat prices are the highest.

This so-called off season can usually be traced to an unprime pelt, poor condition. The doe may be too thin or too fat, she may have ear canker, sore hocks, vent disease, snuffles or some such cause that is worse in hot weather and deals with the individual's physical makeup rather than the season, or month of the year.

Even though the rabbit breeders breed their does at the right time, they cannot expect the most of their stock unless he gives the buck equal consideration.

Progressive breeders have for many years considered the sire half the herd. The writer believes that this is giving a real good buck only a portion of the credit he deserves, and that many of the breeders are not particular enough in selecting a buck to head their herd. Many rabbit breeders consider the size of the buck as first importance, which is unreasonable and against biological principles. For all desirable characters possible are needed in the buck, and these are usually found in animals of medium size.

Size is probably the easiest character to obtain so this should be produced on the side of the doe. The herd depends largely on the buck for uniformity. Therefore he should be freed as much as possible from the requirement of size. He then should

(Continued on page 8)

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Globets are to be fed with hay, but if hay is difficult to get, use Globe Rabbit Feed in meal or pellet form containing alfalfa. Write for an interesting booklet and free sample.

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BUYING AND SELLING CHINCHILLAS

By T. W. KOOS, Bryan, Ohio

I shall try to set forth a few facts in regard to buying and selling Chinchillas. These facts have to come to me through my own experiences in the last few years. I placed an ad in the August issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE and was astounded at the results. I told my wife if I received one inquiry from that ad I would consider I had value received. I had no more than received my own copy of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE when the inquiries started to roll in and they kept coming even into the next month after the ad was withdrawn.

As a matter of fact since August 1 we have sold 96 rabbits. Not all of these were sold from the ad as some were sold to butchers. However, buyers came from Michigan, Indiana and Ohio besides those that were sold by mail into other states. Now the reason for writing this article is to pass on what I have received from old friend breeders who have helped me and I hope that I may help some one else to escape the quagmire that I was in when he came to my rescue.

Let us consider four propositions in buying and selling Chinchillas. 1. How to buy. 2. What to buy. 3. Where to buy. 4. When to buy. I cannot expect to cover all these points as they should be covered or I would occupy all the room between the covers of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

1. How to buy: These thoughts are suggested by the inquiries that came to me from the ad in the August issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. When an advertiser places an ad that he has Heavyweight Chinchilla stock 4 months old, that is what he has to sell. This stock was advertised as sired by the Heavyweight Chinchilla buck 725W, owned by John C. Fehr. We received inquiries about bred does; bucks old enough for service; Flemish Giants of different colors, New Zealand Whites and New Zealand Reds and Beverens. And yet I think I answered all inquiries. Most inquiries were about prices which were O. K., but very few would describe what they wanted. It would be so much better if the inquiries would state his needs very carefully. Then the advertiser could so much better be able to help him or her get the very rabbits to fit their needs. This is set forth very carefully in an article written by Ernest Caryl in a previous number of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Then when an inquirer asks for quotation of prices I would suggest that when prices are sent that those prices be respected and not attempt to beat the price down. The advertiser knows what he has and the inquirer has never seen the stock and so I say — respect those prices because when you buy a Chinchilla it is not what you pay but what you get. I would say to make a long story short, order a rabbit like you would a shoe or a hat — buy the size and color to fit your needs.

2. What to buy: Chinchillas, of course. Why should I recommend anything else. Who would not envy that fur coat that doe has on especially if she is an aristocrat with a number in her right ear. Well, some say buy a bred doe. Others recommend a trio, a buck and two does. If you are a beginner I would suggest you buy a buck and two does and buy good ones from a reliable breeder and no more for the present—then study them. Study your breed, study feeding, breeding, housing. In fact, learn all you can while your rabbitry is growing. You will be very much ahead; much better off than if you buy a dozen poor ones. Two bred does make a good proposition and many old breeders prefer that to the trio because they buy a good buck later and inbreed and in two or three generations have a blood line that they have produced themselves. Of course, every buck won't click with your does, especially a buck that is considered on his own individual merits. You don't know what he has in him. Rabbits that are produced at random with no definite breeding plan will produce throwbacks that are surprising. I had a registered buck here that threw woolers (not surprising) Black Martens, Albinos, which some call Silver Chins. I don't want any Silver Chins in mine. But a buck that comes from line breeding has his merits well established and will reproduce them. As our genial C. N. Farley always says, when he closes a letter, "Yours for better Chins," I would say that should always be our motto.

3. Where to buy: Now, this article is not intended to throw brick bats at anyone, however, much one might feel disposed to do so, but a little log rolling for the Chinchilla rabbit which is tops as a breed. I have raised several breeds and I will have to repeat that the "Chins are head and shoulders above them all."

But log rolling requires the logs to be prepared and chips have to fly before you can roll logs. We will let the chips fly and let them fall where they will. I made my biggest mistake when I bought my first stock and that was on one of these buy-back propositions which you have heard about. Now the buy-back proposition is not inherently wrong but as an old breeder puts it, it depends on who operates it. Another one says it may not be inherently wrong but whoever operates it don't seem to make it click right. But how are we going to find the right breeder to get what we need? I did it by writing to the secretary of our Chinchilla club. It pays to belong to the specialty club of the breed that you are producing. By all means join your specialty club and make use of it. Mr. Farley directed me to Mr. Fehr and I bought buck 7252W, the one mentioned in the ad. You could hardly believe what that one buck has done to improve my herd. This buck cost me less than half what I paid for any one of my first ones. I mated him with my best doe, a 10-pounder, and she kindled 13 and with the help of a nurse doe I was able ot raise the whole litter, eight of them being does, four bucks and wooler. Well, I was lucky for once. I have eight does that have type, outside color, clean cut definition, good bone, good head and ears; guard hairs show up good, nice blue coat next to skin and three good bucks, one I sold for $5. I am now stressing just the one blood line, that of the buck. I bought another buck of A. S. Gibbons of Maryville, Tenn., that has good breeding back of him which I expect to use with this blood line and then produce three distinct bloodlines. This buck was also recommended to me by Mr. Farley, our secretary. He is making himself useful as well as ornamental as the old saying goes.

4. When to buy: Now some would not consider this important, but from a beginner's standpoint it is important. First you will want to produce some good specimens from your foundation stock. You will produce better stock in fall and winter than you will in the spring and summer. Animals eat better in cool weather than in hot weather. By the way, I have found a feed that costs about two-thirds what pellets cost and work just as good or better. A few to whom I have recommended it, testify the same and it is balanced with a mineral in it.

Now back to our subject. Fur grows better in fall and winter. I would prefer if I were to start again, to start in early fall, in other words, "Yours for better Chins."

MINERAL SALT

75c dozen prepaid. Full sample set printed supplies. 10c. Everything for the rabbitry. Price list free.

Aluminum Marker Works

Dept. E. Beaver Falls, Pa.

UNCLE SAM SAYS

NO!

Because of the strain on vital transportation facilities, we have been ordered by the War Production. Board. at. Washington. D. C., to cancel our Victory Show, December 9-14.

We are naturally disappointed, but feel it is up to each of us to cooperate in every way possible to bring about an early victory in this war.

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American Fur Animal
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American Rabbit Record
The Breeders Standard
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Rabbitcraft
Pet Stock Journal

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Items of interest from any and all pet stock associations are welcome to these pages.

REMEMBER TWO THINGS

When writing for change of address on Small Stock Magazine, give both the old and new address.

When sending subscription money, state whether a renewal or new subscription.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Arthur Brunton, 52 Winnett Ave., Toronto, Canada, is our authorized Canadian representative representing this publication for subscriptions and advertising.

IS THERE NO PEACE?

"And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

"And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone 'round about them; and they were sore afraid.

"And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people.

"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord.

"And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the Heavenly Host, praising God, and saying,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."—Luke 2:8-14.

In these days when every nation is at war, with every family in our own land in some way affected by the absence of father, son, brother or friend, fighting to retain our right to peace and the right to worship God as we choose - it would seem there is no peace.

This is not true - there is one place where we may have peace and that is within our own soul.

The words of Luke are as true today as when he wrote those immortal verses, recalling the birth of our lord.

That peace can and does accompany many of our boys as they go into battle fighting - many giving their lives to protect the peace of our own beloved land.

Truly, this is the peace that surpasseth all understanding.

To our friends of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, everyone - we extend the hope that peace may truly abide within your souls - at this Christmas time.

L. G. B.

NEBRASKA RABBIT AND CAVY BREEDERS ASSN.

By Mrs. Geo. Luken, Sec.-Treas., 1520 Park Ave., Omaha, Nebr.

It is with a keen sense of disappointment that we announce the cancellation of our Victory Show, that was to have been held at the City Auditorium, December 9-14, inclusive. Because of the strain on vital transportation facilities, we were ordered by the War Production Board to do this. But if this is what it takes to win the war, then we are more than willing to cooperate.

The show was shaping up in fine style. Inquiries and promised entries were coming in from all over the country, and specials were mounting higher and higher. In the Flemish some specials were as high as $25 war bonds. But perhaps as soon as this "big job" is done, we can get together, perhaps with a national show in Nebraska. We wish to thank Lewis S. J. Griffin and Doctor Max Andrews for their splendid cooperation in planning the show, and all the others who were working so hard to make it a a success.

Nominations are coming in for 1943 officers, and election will be held at the December meeting. We note an increase in applications for membership, which is an indication more and more people are turning to the raising of rabbits. We also have two voluntary applications for A. R. & C. B. A. membership this month. Attendance at meetings is falling off somewhat - a forecast of what will be pretty widespread when gasoline rationing goes into effect. Will probably be doing more and more by mail in the future.

RAISE RABBITS FOR MEAT SAYS 4-H LEADER

If you can't get meat at the store, raise rabbits.

So says Garry A. Miles of the University of Connecticut Extension Service.

Miles, in charge of the 4-H club poultry, garden and rabbit projects, pointed out that rabbit meat is full grained, pearly white and nutritious.

Use of this meat in the home would release other meats for the armed forces.—Worcester, Mass., Gazette.

Mrs. B. Bradford of Napanoch, N. Y., sending in new ad for current month has this to say: "I had excellent results from the last ad placed in your magazine."

BOOST FOR ANGORA INDUSTRY

In the November 28 issue of Collier's Magazine is one of the best boosts we have seen in a magazine of nation-wide circulation that has taken cognizance of the importance that domestic rabbits are taking in our war effort.

"The Rabbit Goes to War" is by Shirley Alexander and explains how Angora wool is doing its part in winning the war. She gives a detailed picture of how anyone who has a fair-sized backyard or a vacant lot can go into the business of raising Angoras, and the fine job that is being done here in America in producing an adequate supply of Angora wool.

With the constructive advertising that is being done by the A. R. & C. B. A. in addition to articles like "The Rabbit Goes to War" the future of the rabbit industry looks brighter than ever before.

We will accept War Savings Stamps for remittances for advertising and subscription orders amounting to $1 or less. This will save you money order fees and help win the war!

ANSWER TO ARTICLE "RABBIT BREEDING BOGS DOWN"

By Lewis S. J. Griffin
Chairman A. R. & C. B. A. Standard Committee

Mr. Weggandt asks who is Boyd Smith. I am wondering myself. The article referred to appeared in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, October issue. The writer started out fine, and had the author stuck to genetics which the first part of said article shows he knows something about, the article would have been helpful and educational, but I must say the last part starting with Guide Book and Standards, was a joke, and proves he has had very little experience with breeding of stock and such writings is very harmful and misleading.

I wonder how far our real stock breeders, such as cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and etc., would be today if it were not for a Standard of Perfection to work to. Why do our agricultural agents recommend that ranchers and stock farms secure a stud, bull, ram or boar, of the very best standard blood line obtainable, and can afford, to head their herr? Where would our show stock and best breeding stock be today, had not this practice been carried out on the farm or ranch for the past 20 years or more? How was these first good males obtained and where did they come from? Ninety-nine chances out of a hundred they came from some good stock farm that had foresight enough to select his stock according to the Standard of his respective breed and association.

Mr. Smith's quoting of E. Hopt's writings regarding shows, judges and standards, was indeed misleading and very confusing to a beginner or novice. These beginners respect our Standards and our shows, our state fairs and government encourage such shows and judging. I want to assure the breeders and the public that our Standards are not artificial as he states, but founded on proven facts.

The American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association Standard is approved only after said animals or breed has been shown three successive years at a convention show. Said breed is given a work-

(continued on page 7)

My Experience With New Zealands

By JOHN JENNINGS, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

I believe it is time a few New Zealand breeders wrote a few articles for our publisher to print. I am going to write about my new hutches. I have nearly all of my old style 3-tier, 6-stall. It takes considerable more room for single tier, but they sure are worth it. I tried several sizes of wire flooring. I built two, two-stalls, with half-inch wire, one four-stall with one-inch chicken wire, one three-stall with seven-eighths-inch wire and I liked it so well I built a five-stall of the same wire. I used second and third grade crating lumber, 2 x 2's for legs, 1x4's for the frame. I built the roof so it can be lifted off for moving which makes the hutch considerable lighter for handling. The half-inch mesh works swell for youngsters. The inch chicken wire is fine for 3-months or older rabbits, that is, New Zealands or other medium size rabbits. I placed a loose board to each stall for the rabbit to sit on if they wish. This inch-wire may rust out quick, so far it has been satisfactory. The seven-eighths inch mesh is a heavy wire, like box pens are made of. The youngsters seem to get along fine on this wire during cold weather. I have been using straw. This straw was combined and is rather long straw which works fine in these hutches. I built some of the stalls 3 feet by 4 feet for does with large litters and several others are around 10 square feet floor space. I believe rabbits will do just as good in a little smaller pen with a wire floor because they are in a clean sanitary pen at all times which means half of the job in raising rabbits. I find it is necessary to have the north side of the hutch run to the ground to prevent the wind blowing in on them at this time I have 70 young and five more does to come in this month. About half of these are Reds and the other half are Whites. I started in the Whites because their fur was worth more. The last shipment of furs I sent to New York the Reds brought 5c more a pound than the Whites. I should have plenty of meat to sell soon. It is beginning to look like the show game is going to be a thing of the past. Until the war is over, of course, we want to keep our breeding stock built up, so we will have some outstanding specimens for shows. I sent six to the Waterloo Cattle sent six to the Waterloo Cattle Congress and won second and third senior does, first and second six-eight does, first six-eight buck and first junior buck. Three weeks later I sent four to Indiannapolis, Ind. The second place six-eight doe placed first. The junior buck placed first and my senior placed fourth and I sent a young junior buck 3 months old. He placed fifth. I haven't sent any Whites, but will have some in the near future and if they don't go to town I will be disappointed.

I wonder if many of you fellows have tried Vick's nose drops for colds. Put two drops in each nostril twice a day and give them a carrot or some green food for a laxative. About a week of this treatment and you can cure most any case that isn't too far gone.

I believe lots of rabbits believed to have colds is a nasal trouble, caused from rabbits being in a building with poor ventilation. I knew a breeder who had his rabbits in a cattle barn and in the winter the doors were all closed and it wasn't long until the rabbits started running at the nose. He used all kinds of medicine on these rabbits, without much luck, so he sold the rabbits and the buyer put these rabbits in outside running pens. Inside of three months most of these rabbits were cured. The rest he butchered. I believe it is time to remind breeders about watering rabbits, because they sure like their water in cold weather. They should be watered at least twice a day in freezing weather. Some breeders keep feed in front of their rabbits at all times. I don't believe this is a good practice because if the feed isn't cleaned up from one feeding to the next, the feed absorbs moisture and the rabbits don't care for it. When rabbits are moulting it gets full of loose hair and causes lots of trouble. I feed once a day and give them what they will clean up from one feed to the next. I am sending in a few pictures, two New Zealand Reds and an outstanding New Zealand White doe.

This Red buck is the sire of all my Reds except two senior does.

This 6-8 doe, Reg. No. 305X, is his daughter and was first 6-8 at Waterloo Cattle Congress.

This senior Red buck Reg. No. 306X, is a well-balanced animal with good even color. He is a deep, dark orange color and clean as a crystal. His young are very much like him.

This White doe, Reg. No. 1182X, sire was best opposite sex at Cedar Rapids in 1940. Her dam was first senior doe at Waterloo this year. She is the best type New Zealand I ever saw. Good fur, bone and head to go with her body. She had five young at 9 weeks. These bucks weigh 6 lbs. and the does weigh 5½ lbs. They are sure off for a good start. So long, boys. See you at some of the coming shows.

ANSWER TO "RABBIT BREEDIN BOGS DOWN"

(continued from page 6)

ing standard the first or second year and must show improvement and that it will reproduce itself and show improvement each year thereafter to obtain the official standard.

Answering Mr. Smith's next question, wherein he states, it would take a rare judge, who could tell the difference between a Checkered Giant and a Sandy Gray Flemish when the hide is off. I wonder if Mr. Smith can tell the difference, by inspecting the germs referred to, or if he can tell the color of the hog his pork chops are from, or the breed of cattle his t-bone steak is from.

The Standard Committee does not claim to know it all, but do apply common sense and condense facts presented on each breed, through the help of the specialty club of the particular breed, then changes are only made from time to time as the breed progresses. Our Standards have proven a guide for our many breeders for years and years. Some of our breeds are nearly as perfect as our Standard. (Not as a whole, but some individual specimens). This has been accomplished by many of our old-timers who have practiced selective breeding and followed as closely to their Standard as possible. We all know some breeders have abused their breed, either from ignorance or experimental purposes. This kind of breeding can not be held against our Standards or shows or judges.

As to our show room, I again disagree with Mr. Smith. The show rooms are educational. The judge simply selects the specimen nearest to our Standard requirements. He does not say what they will produce. He shows the defects, faults, defines good or poor color. He also shows what the type and requirements of said breed should be. This gives the novice and breeder an idea what to save or discard. It is not a game, as Mr. Hopt called it, and I deny the statement that the Standard bred stock will not produce more. They will for animals properly selected with proper balance and conformation produce much more meat as well as better quality, than will culls or stock not properly selected. I could go on for hours telling why our Standards or any other Standard bred stock is essential. Also our show rooms, which is our educational schools for our beginners, and I hold the highest respect for our judges. They are not there to show off as Mr. Smith and Mr. Hopt would have you think, but to select stock nearest to the requirements of our Standards.

In closing let me say proper selective breeding along lines, whether inbreeding, line breeding or what is important and must be followed for best results, but along with all of this we must have a Standard of Perfection for guidance. Call it what you will, breeding to or breeding for, but our Standards must be upheld and respected and lived up to.

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BEGINNING AND MANAGEMENT OF RABBITS

(Continued from page 4)

be given opportunity and not limited to a mere handful of three or four does.

Of course when starting in the rabbit business or with a new breed numbers are of more importance, relatively than quality on the side of the doe.

Therefore the author would recommend that the breeder invest in a number of plain pedigreed does, preferably with size, rather than a lesser number of high-class ones. But that in all cases the buck should have quality and plenty of it. Have him registered with the A. R. & C. B. A.

It is best whenever convenient to rest the buck four months per year, or one month during the latter half of each of the four moulting periods, when his system is being sapped out heavily for the sake of his new fur coat. This leaves the buck eight working months each year. If allowed ten services each month and given credit for five young each service. He would then produce approximately 400 young yearly, (8x10x5 equals 400).

While there the doe is limited to about four litters of five each during the same period or 20 young a year. This would show that the buck is equal to a herd of 20 does, and would prove that he is half the herd for mathematical reasons alone. But where judicious selection be maintained for a few generations, the sire will be much more than half the herd. He will be one-half the first generation, three-fourths the second generation, seven-eighths the third, fifteen-sixteenths the next and so on until eventually the character of the entire herd may be fixed largely by the buck's side alone. Remember, a great sire lives in progeny.

But you've read nothing yet. It is one problem to breed rabbits and another to feed them. True a rabbit will eat anything a cow will eat. But the feeds that produce milk in a cow are not the same feeds that grow fur on a rabbit's back. A real fat rabbit never has the best pelt, and the one with an A-1 prime fur is never over-fat. And, too, the feeds that produce fur, are not the same that make bone, muscle and fat. Cattlemen feed differently to their milk cows than to their beef animals. The feeds that make hens lay eggs are not used to put fat on capons. Likewise the rabbitman cannot expect to produce the best furs, on the fattest or largest rabbits. He must feed to perfect that character he would favor.

The rabbit grows a fur coat for the same reason we wear heavy clothes during the winter months. And when his system is burning with fat, it is unnecessary for him to have a heavy coat. Barley is most desirable for putting fat on rabbits but produces the poorest kind of fur. The easiest way to obtain size is to leave two or three or four young with the doe. They then will have lots of milk which is the kind of food that makes husky rabbits. To continue feeding for size, these would likely mature to be larger than either sire or dam and if this be practiced, generation after generation there will be no limit to the size. Although the fur would be shorter, thinner and coarser in each generation. This would explain why the large rabbits do not produce the most valuable fur.

The Standards are made for exhibition stock, to represent the ideals of perfection, and something to breed for. Although the best producers, the does of the most perfect type and size, those with the most desirable fur, are very often not eligible to register, because of a slight disqualification such as a wry tail or white toe-nail. So think twice before killing these does. If judicious selection is used when mating them, the laws of variation may favor an improvement.

Do not forget what rabbits are bred for. And if you raise rabbits for fur or meat or both, then cull your does accordingly. Remember the utility breeders are the life of the industry, while the fanciers are the backbone.

Of course both are very essential. Nevertheless the great and new industry needs more life.

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SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE
Lamoni, Iowa

California Department

Editor, E. W. Murray, 1714 West 106 Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

NOTICE: The opinions expressed by the contributors of this department shall not be construed as the opinion of Small Stock Magazine

ARE YOUR RABBITS A BUSINESS?

By E. W. Murray

I am speaking of the small sideline rabbitry, as I never had a real commercial plant, although I do derive a good many dollars from stock I keep in my back yard.

As a rule these small rabbitries are maintained as a hobby, from which great gobs of enjoyment are gleaned by the owners that they often overlook certain business angles that should be attended to which will help to insure a neat profit at the end of the year, and on top of that, will add greatly to the fanciers fun.

A simple set of books should be kept with a close record of receipts and expenditures. An annual inventory should be made also. Then the breeder knows just where he stands. A columnar sheet is advisable for the bookkeeping system, so that a segregation can be made showing the outlay for grain, hay, express, advertising, etc., and on the receipt side the items can be for the sale of breeding stock, mating fees, meat, fur, etc. Be sure to keep a note of everything. No mating should be given away, no meat handed over the fence to a neighbor, or pretty pelts given to someone to adorn a dress, without a return in cash or a note being made to give the proper credit to the rabbit that produced the product. This is only fair to the rabbits, as otherwise they will not receive the fair deal they deserve. My neighbor who keeps eight does for meat has not kept a buck for 18 months, until about three weeks ago. He has always used my bucks. His eight does kept my buck busy all the time. It cost me about $4.25 to feed my buck for a year. If I had not gave this buck credit for the work he did for my neighbor, he would not have had much to show on the book for his year's production. The same thing applies to the fertilizer used on your gardens. Fix a price on it and give the stock proper credit. Do this on all items, then you have the full story.

On the item of breeding does many big hearted breeders or fanciers do not give the matter enough weight, and are continually giving away matings from their bucks. No matter what the grade of stock is that is being raised, that service is worth some money and the breeder should collect. In 30 days the customer or friend will have a litter of rabbits numbering at least six which in two months can be turned into meat stock if they are scrubs with a return of $5 or $6. If they are breeding stock the litter may be worth $25 to $30. Using this as a base no breeder can afford to charge less than 75 cents for a mating to a meat stock buck. For standard bred stock the fee should be at least $2, and for prize winning stock, particularly if the buck represents years of careful line breeding, a fee of $5 is entirely within reason. Be business like about this mating charge. Be a little "hard boiled." You must do it for your own good. Inspect the does carefully for disease, and refuse to mate ailing ones. With the standard bred stock you should go further and refuse any doe that is not a worthy specimen. Find out something about her lineage if you can. A litter from an outside doe may be widely advertised as from your favorite buck, and still be so unworthy—as to cause a lot of publicity that you will not appreciate.

Regarding prices, just how much is a rabbit worth? This is a question that has been asked of me many times. In my opinion a rabbit is worth only what it will produce. And right here I want to say I don't think our pedigrees are detailed enough. By that I mean there is not enough room on the pedigree to give a full enough history of the ancestors of the rabbit that is being pedigreed. A breeder who has spent years in perfecting a strain and has line bred for generations, is entitled to good pay for his efforts. And stock that has been bred in the above manner is worth many dollars more than stock that has been haphazardly bred. Because once good points and good blood lines have been rightly bred into a strain, and has line bred for generations, is entitled to good pay for his efforts. And stock that has been bred in the above manner is worth many dollars more than stock that has been haphazardly bred. Because once good points and good blood lines have been rightly bred into a strain it is bound to present itself again no matter who has it. But stock that has been haphazardly bred, the good blood lines and good breeding will only occur by chance. This is true of all points in breeding, and will prove out on color and size. Judge George Green told me he bred American Blues so long and so true that when a doe kindled all he looked for was how many she had, color, type and size were so well bred into them that he was positive how they would turn out. Now wouldn't a rabbit bought from such a breeder be worth much more and be much cheaper in the long run than one bought from a fly-by-night breeder?

Last fall a customer wrote to me and asked about a senior buck. I quoted him a price of $12 on a 2-year-old buck that weighed 14 pounds. This buck had been my stud buck for 15 months. He had produced me several 16-pound does, two 17-pound does and a 17½-pound doe. In bucks I had one registered 17½ pound buck, one 16-pound registered buck and a pari of 15-pounders. I had sent Mr. Wolcott of Billings, Mont., a buck from this sire that at 8 months weighed 16 pounds. When the above customer received this 2-year-old buck, he wrote me: "I am sorely disappointed in this buck, he is a sorry looking animal." I wrote this customer and told him to use this buck on any two of his does and when the rabbits were 2 months old if he was not satisfied with him I would give him another buck or his money back. Ten weeks later he wrote me: "That is the finest producing buck I ever saw and if he lasts another six months he is worth twice as much as I paid for him." So you see, it is not the looks of a rabbit, or the size or the color, that should set the price, but what he will produce.

F. C. Davies, of Orange, had a buck years ago that he called "Big Sioux." As Flemish bucks go today he would not get very far, but, oh boy, how he would produce. He had wonderful bone, a massive head, strong ear base, and good fur. This buck handed these characteristics on to every doe he was mated to. Rabbits like that have a big value, and if their offspring could all be traced their value would run into many dollars.

Price cutting: There are many of us who are guilty in this respect. Feed costs money, and occasionally some one with a big bunch of stock becomes panic stricken when things slow down

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for awhile, and he unloads his stock at a big sacrifice, which is a loss to many breeders besides themselves by spoiling sales at the full price. After 16 years knowledge of the game, I see plainly that these lulls in business are merely temporary, and all the breeder needs to do is to keep a stiff upper lip and keep his stock in good trim, then someone will be along to buy them at a good figure.

In fixing a selling price there is many things to consider, as items of cost of raising besides the cost of feed.

You should charge your time at a fair rate per hour, figure interest on the investment, depreciation on breeding stock and equipment, and then add an overhead charge for such emergencies as sick breeding stock (or don't you have any) that pull down production, epidemics that will creep in at times and kill off young stock, accidents and other losses. I do not believe anyone can really make money with meat stock with present feed cost unless he is getting 20 cents a pound live weight or 40c a pound dressed. He should be getting 25c and 50c. In fixing the price on breeding stock of exhibition quality one has to take into consideration besides the breeders years of successful operation, the advertising angle should not be overlooked. This is a very important item, and will prove next to quality stock the breeders best asset. At least $1 per head should be added to the selling price of every animal sold for breeding or exhibition. I hope you understand that there is a vast difference between a breeding animal and an exhibition animal. Too many have bought exhibition stock to start in the rabbit business, to find to their sorrow they were behind the eight-ball. Now and then you find an animal that will show and produce too, but that is the exception and not the rule. Of course, you understand we are speaking of senior stock. The fact that a buck or doe has won first or placed in any show is no barometer to judge the breeding qualities of the animal by. I know a poultry breeder here in southern California who just can't be beat in the show room with Rhode Island Reds, yet you never see or hear of his stock in an egg laying contest. Why? He can raise exhibition stock, knows how to prepare them for a show, but he couldn't get any place in egg production. I think that the selling of exhibition stock for breeders has done more to hold the rabbit business back than any other one thing. Too many a novice has bought such stock and after a few matings has given up in despair, and the worst part is he tells all his friends there is nothing in the rabbit business. Here in California we have proven that we can raise rabbits, that will exhibit as juniors and 6-8, and then as seniors go to work and really produce. That is why you see small classes in the shows in the seniors here on the coast.

That is why you find big classes of does and litters and large classes of meat pens. The juniors and 6-8 prove the quality of the stock and the does and litters and meat pens show that such stock will produce.

Getting back to the business method of operating a small rabbitry, I do not believe in "dog in the manger" tactics will ever get a person anywhere. I am strongly in favor of cooperative work. If you have a call for stock that you cannot take care of and you know of a fellow breeder who has the stock get the two people together. It will not hurt you, but will help you instead. In the course of time the favor will be repaid many times over.

If you feel that you are in the rabbit business even in a small way, do business in a business-like manner. And above all keep in mind the Golden Rule.

R. J. BERNHARDT

Many times in the past months in this department the editor has made mention of certain of the officers of the American who were not really in the rabbit business but had rabbits as a side-line or hobby. These remarks have been directed as much at Dick Bernhardt as any other member of the board. Please keep in mind that my remarks were not directed against Dick as treasurer, not as a judge, and not as a man. I have contended and still do, that the American should be officered by men who make rabbits or their by-products their business.

I met Dick at the Santa Anita convention. I heard his report for the year and it was complete, concise, and to the point. Above all as usual it was correct. As treasurer R. J. Bernhardt will be hard to replace.

I saw Dick judge the convention show, saw him disqualify a whole class (it took nerve, and showed he knew his standard). I saw him again at the Great Los Angeles County Fair, judge classes of 60, 70 and 80 head, and his work was satisfactory. As a judge R. J. Bernhardt is one of the country's best.

At the Santa Anita convention I had time for conversation and discussion of rabbit affairs with Dick. He is square as a dye, talks straight to the point, tells you his honest opinion, in fact readers he is an all around swell person. The American will be a long time in replacing Dick, but when he is replaced I hope it will be a full-time rabbit man.

As editor of this department, I wish R. J. (Dick) Bernhardt the best of luck and hope he will continue as a judge and helpful member that he has always been. Your honest record as treasurer of the American will long be remembered.

Subscribe for as many as you can afford of the best rabbit magazines, then read and study them. Consult the specialists in charge of the different departments and tell them your troubles. Join the rabbit clubs.

Now, as never before, there is a real opportunity for you to introduce domestic rabbit meat to housewives in your community — and serve your country by doing it! With beef and pork in demand to feed our fighting men . . . domestic rabbit can become a favorite on the home front. This means you have a job to do . . . now is the time for Action!

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Fancy and Commercial Department

Articles, discussions of various breeds and cuts of your favorite stock are welcome to this department.

Material to appear in this department should be signed and sent to Judge Fehr, 1302 Woodlawn, Indianapolis, Ind.

Judge John C. Fehr, Editor

ATTENTION NEW ZEALAND BREEDERS

Since the New Zealand rabbit is one of the most popular breeds and since all Standards are to be revised soon, it behooves you to check up on your Standard so that such changes may be made to clear up the various sections that have caused disputes. I have been in correspondence and have personally contacted many breeders and here are some of the questions to be answered:

Do you approve of only two fur classes in our shows, normal and rex?

What is your opinion in regards to rabbits being barred from the fur class that have been disqualified for being over or under weight or for having crooked leg or ear down?

Do you approve of keeping a rabbit out of the fur class because it is not entered in the regular class?

What is your opinion of having a baby or junior fur class?

What in your opinion can be done to increase the entries in the fur classes in our rabbit shows?

While at the Indianapolis show I had quite a chat with John Furrer and R. L. Souers. They both agreed to advise as to their opinions as to changes. The above questions are by John Furrer. The following letter is from R. L. Souers and this expresses the opinion of many. So take time out and study the present Standard and then consider the suggested changes and write your opinion to your secretary, Walter Mann, 11 Prospect St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Now is the time to act. Don't wait until some radical changes have been made and then complain. Send in your ideas so the Standard committee may have something to work on.

Mr. Souers' letter follows:

Mr. John C. Fehr,
1302 Woodlawn Ave.,
Indianapolis, Ind,

Dear Mr. Fehr: Will write you a few lines regarding some of the changes the breeders in this locality would like to see made in the New Zealand Standard.

This is along the lines we talked about when I was in Indianapolis.

While some of the suggested changes apply only to New Zealands, others apply to our show rules and therefore are of vital importance to the New Zealand breeder.

In regard to our New Zealand standard as now written we would like to see this reduced to a more simple form.

While the older breeders may be able to understand it we feel it is confusing to the beginner and far above his head.

It is not accurate in its details as to the placing of points on color and type.

If you will note on page 187 "Scale of points as presented in text," this scale does not agree with points set forth in the text, while it shows 5 points for type and 2 points for color on the head the next shows 5 points on each.

If you will add the total points on type and color in the next or different parts of the rabbit you will find these results:

Type, 37 points; Color, 24 points. The Standard calls for 20 points for color.

While the scale calls for 5 points for length and 10 points for weight I am unable to find these in the text.

I believe we would be better off if we would combine the points for type and color on the different parts as described in the Standard would; also like to see these parts more simplified such as Head (eyes and ears); Body (back, sides and belly); Front Legs, Feet and Toes, Hind Legs, Feet and Toes. Also do away with all measurements as to the length, width of hips, shoulders and belly, distance between eyes and from end of nose to base of ears, this is only confusing to the beginner and does not help him produce a better New Zealand.

We believe that when the next American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association Standard is written that a complete text for each color of New Zealands be written out complete, this will make it easier for the beginner.

Now as to some changes and additions to our show rules as they apply to New Zealands.

Class Ages: Pre-juniors, 2 to 3 months, juniors 3 to 5 months.

Intermediate: 5 to 7 months, seniors, 7 months and up.

Weight points that shall disqualify:

Senior buck, under 9 pounds or over 11 pounds.

Senior doe, under 10 pounds or over 12 pounds.

Intermediate buck, under 8 pounds or over 10 pounds.

Intermediate doe, under 8 pounds, or over 11 pounds.

Juniors, under 5½ pounds, or over 8 pounds.

Pre-juniors, under 4 pounds or over 5½ pounds.

Now as to the registration of juniors at 7 pounds, I will not discuss this except to say for myself I am not in favor of registering a New Zealand until it has become of such age and weight that I am sure it will make Standard weight at maturity.

A registration certificate showing a weight of 7 or 8 pounds does not look so good if you should sell that rabbit after it becomes a year old, maybe the buyer will fail to note that the rabbit was registered when it was five months old.

We would like to see Section 31 of our show rules in regard to fur classes changed to read as follows: There shall be five FUR classes in all official American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association shows — WHITES, SELF-COLORS (Black, Blue, Havana and Red), AGOUTIS (Gray, Steel, Chinchillas), SILVERS (Champagne, Silver Fox, Silver Marten, Black and Tan), REX (all colors.)

Rabbits need not be entered in regular classes to compete in fur class. No disqualification "except disease" shall bar a rabbit from the fur class.

Personally I am in favor of placing a baby fur class in our shows and while my good friend, John Furrer, does not agree with me nevertheless I believe it would be a help to the breeder when it comes to picking his breeding stock at weaning time.

You will have to admit that when you pick a baby New Zealand to keep as a breeder you give some consideration as to the fur on it as well as to its type and a baby fur class will help educate the breeder along these lines.

Would also like to see the following added to our commercial meat classes "Rabbit Butchering Contest."

This to be held for the purpose of educating the breeders and prospective breeders on how to kill and dress a rabbit and how to properly handle the fur or pelt after it has been removed from the rabbit, also how to prepare the carcass so that it will be inviting to the buying public.

Would suggest that this contest be scored on a point basis as follows: Speed 25 points; Carcass 35 points; Pelt 40 points. A standard set of rules can be gotten up for a contest of this kind explaining how the scoring of points is to be made and the method of killing.

I was sorry I did not get to make any comments on your contest at the Indianapolis show as there were several things that I would have liked to have talked about and one of these was the method used by some of the contestants in hanging the rabbit on the gambrel hook.

Two of the men who were in this contest forced the gambrel hook directly through both hind feet of the rabbit before it had been killed or stunned.

Now if we are going to put on a contest of this kind in front of the public let's do it the humane way and not the way Hitler would do it.

You know John Q. Public is a funny animal and there might be some one looking on that was interested in the raising of rabbits and would say, "Well, I do not want any rabbits if that is the way you butcher them." This is especially so when it comes to women. I would suggest that it be compulsory to kill or stun the rabbit before it is placed on the hooks and that the same method be used in all shows.

Well, no doubt, you are getting tired and possibly "regusted" at reading all of this so will put an end to it, but I hope some of these suggestions have enough merit that you will give them some consideration and I think all of us who have any say in making changes that will effect the rabbit breeders and the industry will do so with the thought in mind that whatever changes are made are made for the good of the majority and not just a favored few.

Would like for you to drop me a line and let me know how you feel about these suggestions and hoping to hear from you at your convenience, I am

Very truly yours,
R. L. Souers,
St. Louis, Mo.

Editor's Comment: I only wish more breeders were interested enough to study our present standard and to send in recommendations and suggestions as to changes and additions.

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THE FUTURE OF THE ANGORA INDUSTRY

How Prices, the Draft, Taxes and Rationing May Affect Your Industry for the Duration and the Predictions on Post-War General Economic Changes

By H. JOHN HARDER
Secretary Federation of American Angora Breeders

The war is going into more serious proportions now. Some people seem to think it's the government that's squaring off at them; but the government itself is only following the inescapable commands of a total war. There are certain compulsions of a wartime life which simply cannot be avoided. It is plain common sense to understand that if we need steel for guns and airplanes in tremendous numbers, there won't be steel left for making automobiles—and if that means putting automobile dealers out of business it's too bad, but it can't be helped. Modern war is no more a picnic on the home front than it is on the battlefield.

Yes, we know that congress said married men living with their wives, whether the wives are now working or not, are put in a deferred group, men with children in a still lower group, etc. But don't forget that the new set-up merely indicates order of call. It does not hand out actual deferments. The shipyards were the last war's favorite haven for those who found military service a little too uncomfortable. The farms, this time, with a good deal more grace, and a hell of a lot more work, provide the safe furrow. Food and other raw materials win the war today. Anyone producing wool and meat is not just in a profitable business but is doing a real patriotic duty and performing a real service toward winning the war. In fact there is a larger shortage of farm labor, and small their business and are willing to livestock producers who know work, then there are in the war industries or military needs.

There is always that class which wants the "easy" way. Wars are not won on the easy chair but by hard work.

You hear a lot about taxes. Well, when March 15, 1943, rolls around you are going to find that you worked at least one day in five during 1942 for Uncle Sam. Out of every dollar of wages, fees or other income you received—exclusive of the ever-diminishing personal exceptions and credit for dependents, a minimum of 18c will go for income taxes. And this will graduate up sharply for the high income brackets.

Because it is a very important part of your immediate future, you want to know about one of the most important battles now going on: the Battle of Inflation Gap. This is not a military battle, but it can lose the war for us just as decisively as any armed engagement, because unless we close this breach, in our lines our whole economy will be torpedoed. The consequences of this conflict may have a greater effect upon you than Batan, Corregidor, Singapore, Tobruk, or Stalingrad.

Here are the forces in the Battle of Inflation; one of the most important phases of economic tendency in the rabbit industry as well as any other endeavor. On one side all you rabbit breeders and your poor white and black nephews, your wives, sisters and neighbors will be accummulating an annual income of about 120 billion dollars, a lot of money to be sure. This money will be burning a hole in pockets, looking for things to buy. It is your worst enemy. The war industries are producing between 60 and 70 billions of dollars in war goods a year, which leaves only about 60 billion dollars maximum worth of civilian goods, the articles and services you can buy over a counter; the things for instance, advrtised in the magazine you are reading. This means roughly there's $2 of spending money in your pocket for every dollar's you can buy. And that in the worth of services or goods that nutshell, spells inflation. If nothing were being done about this situation, you present dollar would be worth less than 50 cents.

Well, price control, buying war bonds, more taxes, rationing and even compulsory buying of war securities. In talking about rationing, and since it's an open secret, you take it on the chin with also complete curtailment of many items. With this comes poorer merchandise and substitutes. All these are the price of victory.

Everybody wants to know what kind of a world this war is leading us into. You don't have to be a crystal-gazer or a soothsayer to see what will happen. Contrary to popular opinion in many cases, we are going to win this war. We may still have set-backs, but since it's a war of materials and production, we will win. Many people have the idea that there is no need to worry NOW about any after-war adjustments but to just let things slide and hope that somehow, mysteriously, the American people and American business will muddle back to normal whatever that may be. It seems pretty clear that such a course would lead to severe depression—if not chaos. Our experience at the end of the last war indicates that. Besides, and most important, we can't ever go back to normalcy because the war has proved to us finally, completely and once for all that this is a world of abundance now, and our old ideas of how to run it normally were based on the assumption that we were living in a world of scarcity.

The war has shown you, Mr. Rabbit Breeder, that we can operate at a billion dollar a year income level, which represents full employment, fair prices to you for your product, full purchasing power, and consequently full prosperity. It is not surprising then, than you ask, "If we can operate at that prosperous level in war time, why can't we do it in peace time? If we can plan and organize our facilities to get the bombers we need, why can't we plan and organize our facilities to get the houses, food and clothing we need?"

There are high hurdles to overcome in the conversion of industry into peace time production. The main one is of organized labor. The farming class as well as the consuming class, have to come and for all forget that low prices, and low farm wages, will ever come back. Your farm help will demand a fair standard of wages, all in line with what is paid in regular manufacturing industries. Of course, a big cry will go up on this from the old "system" crowd, but farm prices will be adjusted, living costs for the middle classes will be higher but everyone will enjoy a high standard of living, the heritage of America. Many of the larger corporations, like General Electric, U. S. Steel and DuPont have been carrying on engineering research for the solution of this problem. The small business man who lost his market in the shuffle of production will have to find a way to get this market back. If he joins with the forces and agencies that are now planning for post-war convalescence he may find himself in a very good position on Armistice Day. It will be a small world after this war; commerce with South America and other countries will flourish like between the states before the war. International business will go to unusual proportions. In swing from hand shearing to the Angora rabbit wool field the plucking is a step to a world wide business unified with the American breeders.

From an economic point of view there is NO doubt, Mr. Rabbit Breeder that you and your family can look forward to a world of greater wealth than we have ever known before, greater prosperity, greater comforts and happiness to all the people. The war will have swept away many of the pressures and weights that have kept us from producing as well as we knew how. Engineers are thankful for the fact that the war has forced the companies to what they would have otherwise delayed in doing—scrap their old dies and designs and so clear the assembly lines for a better kind of automobile, ice box, etc., the car will cost you about $300, give you about 50 miles to a gallon of gasoline, run like a honey at 70 miles an hour; etc.

And—what the automobile was of the post-war world of the 1920's, the airplane will be of the next decade. An airplane will deliver your express to your front door, you will ship rabbits by air all over the world. Wealth will be opened in sections of the world hereto neglected. Yes, it will be a different world.

New plastics, new chemicals, new materials of all kinds, new types and techniques of production engineers, our assembling lines, our vast resources can give us. Don't you ever forget, you will not be raising rabbits in the old type hutches, old type feeders, etc., either. Plans are now under way for large mass improvements; methods that will just simply revolutionize production. Governmental aid will pave the way, private industry will do the rest. Resting on the foundations of the American technical skill, the world economy can create enough real wealth so that poverty will be wiped off the face of the earth.

Today the people of the world are paying with blood, sweat and tears for their tickets of admission to a brave new world. The price will not have been paid in vain if the people, the rabbit industry, keep alert to their opportunities and do their part unselfishly and wholeheartedly. Keep working, produce more wool, more meat, remember the great promise of a GREAT TOMORROW.

MAGAZINES

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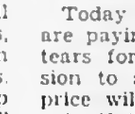

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FEEDING BUCKWHEAT TO RABBITS

By GEORGE S. TEMPLETON
Director U. S. Rabbit Experimental Station, Division of Wildlife Research, U. S. Department of the Interior

Buckwheat is grown largely east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers. It often does better than the cereal grains on poor or acid soils and its short growing season makes it a valuable late-sown catch crop. It is used chiefly for flour manufacturing but when its cost is in line with other grains it is used for stock feeding.

The United States Rabbit Experiment Station at Fontana, Calif., has been testing buckwheat to determine its value and place in rabbit rations. Rabbits require a week to ten days to become accustomed to the whole buckwheat seed but once they are accustomed to it on the average they eat it as readily as oats, wheat, or barley. In the case of some rabbits it proves even more palatable, and when combined properly with grains, a protein supplement, and roughage proves to be a satisfactory feed for rabbits. The following rations are suggested:

Ration for Herd Bucks, Dry Does, and Developing Does and Bucks

Concentrates (all parts by wt.):
2 whole oats or wheat
2 whole buckwheat or barley
1 soybean or linseed meal either in (1) pea-size oil cake or (2) pelleted form

Roughage:
Alfalfa, clover or soybean hay
Green feed or foot crops
Salt

Ration for Does and Litters

Concentrates: (all parts by wt.):
2 whole oats or wheat
2 whole buckwheat or barley
2 soybean or linseed meal either in (1) pea-size oil cake or (2) pelleted form

Roughage:
Green feed or root crops
Alfalfa, clover or soybean hay
Salt

In case the pea-size oil cake or pelleted form of soybean or linseed meal is not available, at least half of the grain portion of the ration should be rolled, then mixed with the meal, and the mixture should be dampened just slightly before feeding to prevent the meal from settling out and being wasted.

A SATISFACTORY NEST BOX

(Continued from page 3)

Here is the why. When the doe leaves the nest box the high edge has a tendency to scrape or push off any baby that would hang on to her. Several days after the young are born I put some straw in the outer section. If not too cold, it will save any baby that falls out.

The outside entrance is low for that little snooper that wants to get out and see the world before he is old enough. At this stage, he can usually get back into the parlor and snuggle down into the straw.

One last word. Give your nest box a coat of good paint and it will last for years. I do not suggest using plywood for the lumber.

I've went into extensive detail as to how and why. If the box doesn't suit you I hope this article will give you several usable ideas.

Good luck, and help win the war by helping to get new breeders to raise more rabbit meat.

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TO PREPARE RABBIT FOR COOKING

The rabbit should be well cleaned and washed, then soaked in water for from 4 to 12 hours which improves the flavor by drawing out any strong flavor should any exist. After soaking, dry by patting with a cloth. The rabbit is then ready for cooking in various ways. When cleaning your rabbit, if it carries an abundance of fat from the back of the neck to the back of the shoulder blades, remove this fat, as it sometimes produces a fishy flavor after cooked. While this is not always the case, it is in many instances. This might be caused by handling your rabbits too much.

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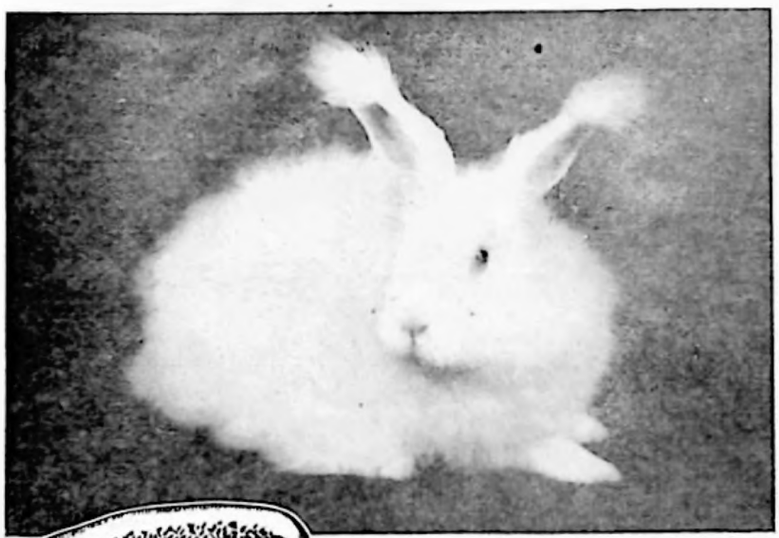

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Expose your entire colonies to ROCKLAND diets for thirty days.

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Failure to forward feed bills may result in interruption of shipping schedule.

All bills are returned to shipper.

Payments for shipments received during any calendar week reach shippers on the following Wednesday or Thursday.

The ROCKLAND PLAN is not confined to the purchase of any particular breed of rabbit. We accept any and all breeds of rabbits except Angoras but will only accept English or short haired guinea pigs.

The most popular breeds of rabbits in the order of their current demand are: CHINCHILLAS, NEW ZEALAND WHITES, NEW ZEALAND REDS, FLEMISH, CHAMPAGNE D' ARGENTS, BLUE, BLACK, SILVER, HAVANA, CHECKERS, DUTCH and COMMON GRAY (cross).

Suggestions At Shipping Time

Select only healthy stock, free of ear canker, snuffles or body sores. Infected stock is not accepted and is returned at shipper's expense.

Do not ship pregnant rabbits or guinea pigs.

To minimize transit shrinkage, furnish plenty of bedding and food, crate sexes separately and do not overcrowd.

Discarded orange or similar boxes are suitable shipping crates.

Ship all stock via prepaid Railway Express.

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Ceiling on Domestic Rabbit Meat: In my news for November I referred to a ceiling being placed on dressed rabbit meat, but at that time had nothing definite on the subject. I have been corresponding with the O. P. A. at Washington, D. C., and in reply to my first letter I was advised in part as follows: "Under the provision of the Maximum Price Regulation issued April 28, 1942. No person may sell dressed rabbit meat at a price in excess of the highest price that he charged during the month of March, 1942. This regulation is applicable in the United States, its territories and possessions."

However, there are several other questions concerning the sale of meat, as well as live rabbits and skins that the O. P. A. is considering and no doubt it will take some time to line these decisions all up and give a final decision, but we are doing all we can to see that breeders are allowed reasonable prices for their products. I also received a very interesting letter from Kenneth W. Dryer of Bellflower, Calif., president of the South East Rabbit Club of Compton, Calif., also the Flemish Fanciers Club of California, enclosing a petition which gave me much good information on the subject of meat and feed prices. Would like to have had much more of this useful information from different sections of the country. Just at this time when so badly needed, so I could pass it along to the O. P. A. at Washington. I hope to have more to report to you on the subject next month.

Our Advertising: We are still carrying our ads in the Country Gentleman and Farm Journal with a circulation of two million each and are pleased to say this is still bringing good results. Not only in selling more Victory Bulletins, but advertising our industry and getting more interested, as we reach into a new field through these publications. Simply because we advertise Victory Bulletins is no reason that this is our main object in advertising. In fact, it is the least consideration. The bulletins simply pay for the advertising and getting this literature into the hands of new prospects and the bulletin, as well as other literature enclosed not only informs the purchaser of the good quality of domestic rabbit meat, etc., but informs the public that hundreds of breeders are needed throughout the country to supply the demand for rabbits and cavies. I have checked our correspondence recently received from these ads and find we receive from twenty to sixty per day. About 60 per cent order bulletins. The other forty per cent want information on care of rabbits and cavies. Also, about thirty per cent of the whole want to know where to purchase stock, and fifteen per cent also want to know the names of the journals devoted to our industry. Therefore, one can see how this advertising is helping our industry in general. The American is getting new members. The breeders are selling stock and a new field is opened for the sale of domestic rabbit meat and the journals are getting new subscribers. To those wishing to buy stock I refer them to the secretary of our nearest local. If no local is near, he is referred to the member nearest him that can supply him. And this is not costing breeders an extra cent. We are also getting some good publicity in various magazines. Miss Priscilla Jaquith, editor of the Rockefeller Center Magazine of New York City, will have an article in December Coronet Magazine, published in Chicago on "Animals as Allies," concerning rabbits and cavies. She also refers to the A. R. & C. B. A. as our national association and this magazine has a large circulation. Miss Jaquith is also preparing other articles for various magazines and expects to have one appear in Country Gentleman in the near future.

I also received a letter from David H. Lowler of "Dunn's Review," published by Dunn & Bradstreet of New York, wanting information on Domestic Rabbits, and reading in part as follows: "Reading Food for Freedom material we thought it might be interesting to our readers to know something about the part Rabbits play in the American meat diet and the part they might later play." Mr. Lowler was given a prompt reply, giving all information available on the subject. The Little Chronicle, a national magazine of wide circulation, published at 77 W. Washington St., Chicago, has a very interesting article on "Domestic Rabbits in The Food For Victory Program," by Russell Crapple. So, I again say the A. R. & C. B. A. is going right along, and so is our industry. However, our greatest problem today is not in locating markets, but getting more breeders and more production.

Examining Judges: President Fehr has appointed the following to act as examining judges for the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association for 1942 and 1943. These judges are authorized to give applicants for either judge or registrar license their final examination, after they have their application properly filled out and sent in to the secretary, who authorizes the judge in his district to give the final examination.

Arizona: John W. Wells, RR8, Box 252, Phoenix.

California: F. C. Davies, 804 E. Culver, Orange; Herbert Eldridge, 980 Berkley Ave., Menlo Park; George Green, 1862 E. Sixty-sixth Street, Los Angeles.

Connecticut: Oscar Schultze, 39 Main St., Norwalk.

Ohio: V. N. Ashton, 800 Co. Metcalf St., Lima; Fred Hutchinson, 1148 Cedar Ave., Cincinnati; W. L. Brattain, 40 Tecumseh St., Dayton.

Oklahoma: T. L. Owen, 2240 N. W. Fifteenth St., Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania: Jos. Blyth, 765 Mount Clair St., Pittsburgh; Robert Scott, Sr., Bristol Pike, Eddington.

Tennessee: R. C. Huggins, 28 Sequa Drive, Chattanooga.

Texas: L. A. Schultz, 3910 Curtis St., Houston.

Washington: Hal Osborn, Box 45, Vancouver.

Illinois: Howard F. Keiser, 1631 Chestnut St., Rockford; A. Weygandt, 7408 Normal Ave., Chicago.

Indiana: John C. Fehr, 1302 Woodlawn Ave., Indianapolis; Mack Rayl, RR 4, Waynedale, Fort Wayne.

Iowa: Paul Maas, 621 Ricker St., Waterloo.

Kansas: Marion Stoner, 1134 So. Seneca St., Wichita.

Massachusetts: Samuel E. Rice, Ella St., Sagus.

Michigan: S. H. Sixma, RR4, Muskegon.

Minnesota: E. Wohlauf, 1944 E. Minnehaha St., St. Paul.

Missouri: V. C. Reeder, 912 Locust St., Kansas City; R. J. Bernhardt, 3514 Edmundson Road, St. Louis; John Furrer, 1942 Provenchere Place, St. Louis.

Nebraska: W. D. Jones, 703 W. Eleventh St., North Platte.

New York: H. J. Hamlin, 1264 Plymouth Ave. So., Rochester.

We are still short of examining judges in some districts. Any judge in these districts who think they are qualified should get in touch with President Fehr, as I know he will give applications due consideration.

A New Judge For California: A judge's license has been granted Ernie Coe of Inglewood, Calif., and I am sure that Mr. Coe will make us a good judge, as he is a real rabbit breeder, a gentleman well liked by the breeders, and I wish him success with the work. Mr. Coe is interested in commercial rabbits, as well as thoroughbred stock, which makes a good combination.

Election Over: By the time this reaches our readers, the counting of election ballots will be completed. I do not have the final results at this time, to advise you, but same will appear in the January news. Nearly 100 per cent more ballots mailed this year than last, which shows our membership is increasing.

Western Illinois Rabbit Assn.: New Charter was granted the Western Illinois Rabbit Association November 4, and glad to see Moline, Illinois back in the list of our chartered local associations, for several years ago we had a good lot of breeders around Moline. May H. Davis, 627 Seventeenth Ave., Moline, is secretary and Robert Pettit of Moline is president.

News From New Hampshire: I received a nice report from Ralph Trowbridge of Reeds Ferry, New Hampshire recently and he advises he is putting his full time in the meat rabbit business. Raising and buying all he can, but is unable to supply the demand for rabbit meat in this section. This goes to show what can be done in any locality in building up a market for this good, wholesome meat.

Visitors From Iowa: We have many visitors these days at headquarters and was surprised to have Miss Gray and brother of the H & H Angora Farm of Keokuk, Iowa, call Friday, October 30. Miss Gray is enlarging her Angora rabbitry and is having difficulty in securing the necessary material of a certain kind. However, she is much enthused over her Angoras and believes she will make a success of it.

H. Rucker Again With Us: All who attended our convention at Louisville, Ky., in 1934 will remember Mr. Rucker as the secretary of the Louisville association at that time. Mr. Rucker renewed his membership October 28 and advises he is again raising rabbits and everything looks bright for our industry and Louisville. Welcome back, Mr. Rucker!

Arizona Caller: We were pleased to have O. K. Garretson of Tucson, Ariz. make us a short visit October 22, and to know our industry is progressing in the state of Arizona. Mr. Garretson has been breeding Flemish and believe he is also interested in some good New Zealand Reds at present time. Although a college professor, I know by his conversation he enjoys his rabbits and is deeply interested in our industry.

The Rex Gossiper: Have received from Carl F. Schultz of Cleveland, secretary of the Rex Rabbit Federation, the intial number of the Rex Gossiper, which is full of interesting news for the rex breeders and is very neat and attractive. Also contains several ads of rex breeders who have stock for sale. Glad to see the federation progressing so nicely and wish them continued success.

Why Register Stock?: There are various reasons why one should have his stock registered, as a beginner is assured a registered animal is free from disqualifications and a fair representative of the breed in color, type and up to weight. However, another good feature connected with registrations is that you have the registration number, which is tattooed in the rabbit's right ear recorded. In the case of theft no one can claim that registration number as his private mark, for our records would prove differently. Here is another example: Saturday night, October 30 I had a valuable doe stolen, Reg. No. 9797-V. Reported same to police Sunday, and Wednesday evening at 6:00 p. m. she was located on a back porch of the third story of an apartment building. Yes, she was mine, Reg. No. 9797-V in right ear and no one questioned whether or not I was the owner.

Registration: Registration in October increased 52 per cent over September, with New Zealands leading and Checkered Giants making a good increase over September. One of our new registrars, Harry Rice of Portsmouth, Ohio, sent in 58 applications recently at one time. Dr. Clark of Cincinnati, Ohio is having many good rabbits registered recently and it all helps to increase our registrations and sales increase accordingly. Following is the standing of the various breeds registered since January 1, 1942: New Zealand 780; Flemish 225; Chinchilla 153; Angoras 254; Checkered Giants 75; Rex 69; Havanas 13; Martens 13; Dutch 19; Champagne D'Argent 17; English 4; Himalayans 6; Silver Fox 6; Beveren 11; Polish 4; Lilac 6; and Creme D'Argent 4.

Official Shows: Am advised by the show secretary of the Nebraska Rabbit Breeders, G. R. Nordquist, that their Victory Show, scheduled for December 9-14, had been cancelled as ordered by the War Production Board of Washington, D. C., on account of the strain on vital transportation facilities. Following chartered locals have been given permission to hold their shows as official A. R. & C. B. A. shows since my last report: November 21-22, 1942, the Syracuse Breeders Club, Syracuse, N. Y. January 14-17, 1943, The Saginaw Valley Rabbit Breeders Association, Saginaw, Michigan. November 15, 1942 Wayne County Rabbit Breeders Assn., Pershing, Ind.

Grand Champion Certificates: The following Grand Champion Certificates have been issued since my last report: New Zealand White Doe, Reg. No. 1291-W, owned by O. F. Munsell of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

ATTENTION, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.!

By John H. McMillan

I have imposed upon SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE's kindness to publish this article, because I am sure it is the best way to reach the most number of Long Island rabbit men and women.

It is without a doubt a wonderful achievement to breed rabbits that take first in the show room. The glory of a win is soul satisfying. Have you tried to balance your books with glory? It is fine for the fellow that breeds for pleasure, (Fancy if you will) and does not consider profit in his management. But, to the man that looks to rabbits as a business, profit is win or lose.

Rabbit to be successful must gain its rightful place in the consumers market. Have the Long Island producers of rabbit ever considered the vast market of potential rabbit meat eaters right in their their front yard? Just think, New York City, with a population of at least 7,000,000 people and a consumer market of over 15,000,000 people right at our door step. New York City consumes yearly, in round numbers, almost two billion pounds of dressed meats, half a billion pounds of fish a quarter billion pounds of dressed poultry and 8,000 car loads of live poultry. Rabbit ???? These products are retailed through 12,173 retail butchers and 751 live poultry dealers. In addition thehe are 10,149 public eating establishments in the city. The most amazing part of these statistics is that rabbit meat is unknown in this enormous market.

Obviously, something is radically wrong in this picture. What it is remains to be seen. Can it be that the rabbit men on Long Island are asleep? How many rabbit producers are there and how many pounds of rabbit meat rabbit men on Long Island are asleep? are produced on Long Island? Do you know? I don't Is anyone interested? I am. enough to try and start something! I firmly believe that the Long Island producers hvae a golden opportunity to develop rabbit into an industry that counts.

Recently the mayor of New York City invoked meatless Tuesdays. He issued a list of meats that could and could not be eaten on this day. Needless to say, rabbit was not mentioned. He probably does not know there is rabbit meat. Everyone is familiar with Long Island duck, Oysters and potatoes. Why? Because the producers of these foods are organized and advertise their respective product under Long Island brand. SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE has proven to the breeder that it pays to advertise. The producers of the ducks, potatoes and oysters have proven it pays to advertise to the consumer. Why not a rabbit producer? It is understood that a few producers can not cover a market, or even approach a market of this size. But if the Long Island producers of rabbits could get together and work as one, maybe something could be done.

Think it over, form your opinion. Are you interested in making rabbits a paying business or a real livelihood? What can be done?

Who am I? Just a fellow who sells rabbits when and how he can. If you are interested in doing something, why not write to me, maybe we can start something.

J. H. McMillan,
Route 1,
Bay Shore, N. Y.

SOUTHERN COLORADO RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Ray Miller, 1524 E. 9th Street
Pueblo, Colorado

The Southern Colorado Rabbit Breeders Association held two meetings in October. The first meeting was a duck dinner, which was furnished by our president, Mr. Payne, and it was enjoyed by all. The second meeting was the discussion of disqualifications of rabbits.

Mr. Payne furnished several rabbits for the members to judge, and give their remarks. It was very interesting. Several of the members attended the Colorado Springs Rabbit Club meeting.

The Angora Specialty Club of American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative

By C. W. Orr, Secretary
Palmer Lake, Colo.

Let us prepare now to take care of our winter crop of wool. It is going to be costly for anyone who lets a pound of wool mat on the rabbit from now on. Wool prices are higher than they have been for years. Last spring we received as much as 5 and 6 pounds of matted wool in some of the shipments. Prepare now to prevent that loss.

Shear your rabbits every 10 to 11 weeks and avoid handling them over and over again. In a large rabbitry it takes as long to go and get them and put them back as it does to shear them. The French breeders did some plucking, they also sheared, but the French breeder had French Angoras to pluck. There is a vast difference between plucking an English Angora and a French Angora. We raise both French and English Angoras and have had considerable experience in plucking wool back in 1937 and 1938 when we were interested in a school of spinning and weaving of Angora wool. We believe a little of this method of harvesting your crop of wool will go a long way with most of you and you will be ready to shear the wool off in the most efficient and time-saving manner and get it to market. The wool is not ready to pluck until it is past the length necessary for No. 1 grade. The wool has more vitality while it is growing than after it is dying or shedding, losing strength and weight.

Prices on wool have been going up steadily ever since your cooperative was organized in July, 1938. Previous to that time all other selling agencies had been organized for several years but wool was still selling for $3.90 per pound and the grower was waiting from three to six months, or longer, for his money, and often getting no returns at all. We began in 1934 to write to Chas. Kellogg and other government officials regarding government aid to the Angora industry, and finally through the aid of Ben Cook, director of Markets of the state of Colorado, a cooperative was formed with the cooperation of the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives. We then were able to make a 50 per cent advance to the grower upon receipt of the wool and as soon as a sufficient quantity of wool was collected to make a shipment to the mills we were able to make the final payment to the grower. All of this time we were growing and adding membership and quantity of wool. After we were able to collect enough wool in a week to make a sizeable shipment we were able to pay in full for the wool upon receipt of it in our warehouse.

Our members realize the fact that their patronage or shipments of wool is the most valuable asset they own, and that this patronage is the life-blood of their cooperative. They have built their cooperative and they have a right to be proud of a strong, reliable organization, holding the respect of the leading men in the rabbit industry, as well as of both the state and government agencies.

As long as the members are solidly behind the cooperative there is no obstacle which cannot be overcome. For your patronage there is no substitute. Anything short of this means added cost and difficulty of operation.

Too often substantial equities have been created by cooperatives without any tangible evidence that any individual member of the cooperative had any particular share or interest in them. In your patronage dividend, issued each year, you receive your tangible evidence of your share of interest in the cooperative. Some of the strongest cooperatives now in existence were not in a position to pay off the dividends in cash for a period of from five to ten years. The cooperative needs the earnings for working capital. Your cooperative is paying as high a price for your wool as you are able to obtain from any other source and you are accumulating the cream above that price in your patronage dividend at the rate of two per cent per year on every dollar's worth of wool you send in. This makes the price you are receiving from the cooperative considerably higher than you are able to get anywhere else.

There are a number of angles in the selling of any commodity which the individual grower is not in a position to investigate. We do not want a 'flash in the pan' high price market, but a substantial home market over a period of years and at a fair profit. It it the business of the grower to produce the quantity to interest the market and the business of the cooperative to sell the product to the best advantage.

Many cooperatives have gone out of business due to the lact of confidence of its members when individual buyers were paying a higher price, but as soon as the cooperative was out of business the individual buyer dropped his price and then the members wake up to their mistake, but it is too late. Their lack of understanding and support at the right time has cost them dearly. It takes years of labor and sacrifice, time, energy and money to build a cooperative business. Those not immediintely connected with it have no idea of how much.

Every member should be a field manager, doing his best to build his business, his cooperative, by bringing into it every new member he can, for he raelizes that it is in quantity of wool the mills are interested and are willing to pay better prices for .

Have you won a Special Award Purple Ribbon given by your Angora Specialty Club in all shows held under the A. R. & C. B. A. for the best Angora and the best of opposite sex in the show? These are given where there are four or more exhibitors in a show and not less than ten English to win the English special award purple ribbon, or ten French to win the same award on the French Angora. These ribbons are very attractive, have the cut of our lovely Angora rabbit on them. In order to get one of these ribbons you must be a member of the Specialty Club, or become a member at time of show. They are given to encourage growers to show Angoras in the shows throughout the country. We must let people know what we have in the Angora rabbit. "Oh! I thought Angora wool came off of a goat." Isn't that terrible, doesn't it make you mad? Yet, if we do not take our rabbits and exhibit them how will the public know any different? Help to build the business, make sales of breeders for yourself, give someone a thrill by showing them the most beautiful little animal alive, show the public where Angora wool comes from and win yourself a Special Award Purple Ribbon to exhibit to your envious brother breeder.

The first Special Award ribbon was won in the International Sportsman's Show in Chicago in February, 1942, by Atwood's Angora Rabbitry, Rt. 8, Box 98, Lakewood, Colorado, where you can go any day and find a completely up-to-date rabbitry, and you will wonder which of those rabbits took the purple ribbon, there are so many of them there you know could take it.

The Angora Specialty Club is open to all. It is for the advancement of the Angora industry. Join the Angora Specialty Club, chartered club of the A. R. & C. B. A. It is not necessary to market your wool through the cooperative in order to belong to the Angora Specialty Club. We are glad to have your wool marketed through the cooperative, but this is a matter of choice with you, your membership does not obligate you to market your wool in any way, but as you please.

Have you had some extra copies of the September Special Angora Issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE? If you have made a sale of breeding stock, you really owe it to your customer to send him a copy of that Angora special September issue. There is information on Angora raising and care from 60 experienced breeders from 24 states, from coast to coast and from Canada to Mexico.

Feeding and efficient feeding equipment are shown, electric shearing, the grading of wool, breeding. I don't believe there is a phase of the industry that is not covered. If you are an old breeder possibly those articles did not mean so much to you, but if you are new and puzzled at every turn you'd be more than glad to get the help contained in that September Special Angora issue.

ARKANSAS RABBIT ASSOCIATION MEETS

By Mrs. Ina Law, Secretary-Treasurer
520 N. Palm, Little Rock, Ark.

A large number attended the meeting of the Arkansas Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Cooperative Association at the Marion Hotel on November 3. The secretary read a letter from A. Weygandt, welcoming our Association into the American. She also read a letter from the U. S. Experimental Station at Fontana, Calif., in which they stated that other legume hays are as good for rabbits as alfalfa.

A group of Imperial New Zealand White rabbits belonging to the Association were purchased by O. N. Eichelmann.

Sam Guryanus talked on Good Housing for rabbits and stressed sanitation, neatness, and good ventilation to produce good healthy rabbits. Mr. Eichelmann gave quotations on different brands of rabbit feed, also read a letter from the Reliable Fur Industries of California, in which they told in detail their method of sale of meat. Mrs. L. O. Jobe read an interesting paper on laboratory rabbits, white mice, and cavies, which told of their value for experimental purposes. The food value of rabbit meat was discussed by Ted Davis.

Four new members joined the Association.

American Federation of Havana Breeders

By Ernest L. Lanning, Sec.-Treas.
2124 S. Mulberry Street
Muncie, Ind.

Well, members, almost another year has passed by, and a very good year for the Havana Club. Members are still coming in and looks like we will make it 100 by January 1. There are a few who have not renewed, and I would like very much for all to look at your membership card. Have you? It's very important that we have the cooperation of all you members if we are to keep the Havana Club, and to keep the Havana Club is to keep those Chocolate Soldiers out in front. Let's all cooperate!

Following is the election report of newly elected officers for the coming year: President, Alfred Emery of Elyria, Ohio; Vice-President, V. Paul Stephens of Huntington, Indiana; Secretary, and Treasurer, Ernest Lanning of Cleveland, Ohio; Directors, A. H. Miller of Memphis, Texas; Walter Botsamer of Elyria, Ohio; Wm. Calouri of Minneapolis, Minn.; H. H. Wolf of Danville, Ill. and Marvin Godshall of Lansdale, Pa., 42 members voting. Votes were counted at Muncie, Indiana by Ernest Lanning, secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Alice Lanning, Havana member, James Foster, Havana member; B. W. Hardesty, Muncie Club member and R. O. Deaton, Muncie Club member.

As you know the membership drive ends December 1, 1942. Who will win the Hiawati Trophy? Watch for the December issue of the Havana Beacon. Do not forget that Mr. Hiawati needs news, so let's all send him something for the January issue of the Beacon. Till then a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ANGORA BREEDERS

"Built By Breeder Confidence"

H. John Harder, Sec'y, Box 667,
Salem, Oregon

At the close of this year, 1942, we pause for a few minutes and review the tremendous change this year has brought about. It's been a hard year for some, and not so hard for others, although we are pleased to have seen the stuff the Angora breeders are made of, the support they have given our specialty club and the industry as a whole—thanks a million.

The papers are full of war news and trends, let's look a little beyond the horizon. Almost daily, out of the tremendous effort we are making to win the war, come new reasons why our sacrifices are worth while. Yes, new inventions, new ideas that can be used for peace, as well as war. New production technique and materials—all these can bring us new homes and better living in the days to come.

In this rebirth Angora rabbit wool will play an even more important part than it does today. As you go along into 1943, remember, your federation will see great changes, improvements, and an international industry. Your officers are doing everything they can to assure you a great future.

And—we want to wish you all a very joyous and Merry Christmas and a prosperous 1943, remember, "After Total War, Total Living."

Elsie Russell Appointed Director: It's good news to all Angora growers to see Miss Elsie Russell, England's great hand spinning authority on the Board of Directors of the Federation of American Angora Breeders. You all know her, she wrote the book, "Hand Spinning Angora Wool," which thousands of American growers have purchased. Miss Russell is in Canada now, having made her residence there. Watch the magazines next month, we will have a resume of some of the highlights of her work, life and future. She comes to you with a world of knowledge, experience, plans and a real program to revolutionize hand spinning of Angora wool in America. Watch the January issues of the magazines where the federation reports appear.

Good News: Yes, in the January reports we shall have another important announcement which will be of interest and vast benefit to all Angora breeders. The year of 1943 will commence a great program for the Angora, the breeders need every expansion and are equal to it.

Plucking Angora Wool Gaining Popularity: A breeder writes, "I find plucking not to be so tedious as shearing, less nervous tension and easier." No matter what your personal opinion is, plucking is here to stay and will increase. The textile mills that produce the best and most expensive Angora yarns greatly prefer plucked wool. It's this type that brings in the cash. So why not make it? Now, due to war demands, most mills do not care to be too particular, they want wool and must have it, but as officers of an international specialty club, it is our duty to look into the future, develop the market and grades to assure us a top price after the war for years to come. Every day more and more breeders go into plucking. If you did not get your information sheet on plucking, it can be had by writing our president, Allan T. Gilbert, East Haven, Conn.

New Angora Book Out: To bring all information and data up-to-date, and furnish the growers a good authoritative text book and guide to go by, Allan T. Gilbert has just published the "American Angora Handbook" covering all phases of the raising and care of the Angora rabbit, photographs of operations, diagrams, specifications of hutches, special equipment, etc. This book can be secured through some of the magazine publishers, or you can send $1, which is the cost of same, to my office, and your copy will be mailed.

Wool Market Is Strong: I suppose you will be getting tired of reading the same story, we want wool and lots of it. However, it is a sincere 'please' plea, you know how it it when you get orders and can't get enough materials to fill them. So pluck or clip your rabbits and ship your wool to our eastern warehouse, c/o Allan T. Gilbert, East Haven, Conn. You will be surprised at the returns with the new high prices in effect.

National Federation of Flemish Giant Breeders

By Lewis S. J. Griffin, Secretary

November is here, cold weather is about to commence. Suggest you look over your hutches, see that there are no drafts or cracks, especially at lower sides and back. Your stock can stand cold, but drafts are costly and dangerous. Another suggestion is to see that your nest boxes have an extra floor under them, many young are lost from chilling on the floor, as the doe always supplies enough fur and nesting around her young, but a cold floor is dangerous. Keep these little fellows warm. Every animal you save means that much more profit, as well as more meat, which will be needed badly from now on. I am sorry to inform our Flemish breeders that the Omaha show has been called off at the request of the War Department and the WPB due to transportation shortages. The board of governors had approved the Omaha show for our official 1942 show and had raised about $125.00 for War Bonds and Stamps as specials. However, we can do it again after this is over, for no rabbit breeder wants to interfere with transportation or war efforts at such a time. We thank the Omaha breeders for their cooperation and when this is all over we will be glad to start where we left off, to help give Omaha and the breeders of Nebraska a real Flemish show. Also we wish to thank our members for helping with donations, and let's now all put our effort to providing meat and breeding stock, as it will be needed the world over when the war ends, which we hope will be soon.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR SHOW 1942

New Zealand White

Sr. Buck—1st Julia Furrer, 2d R L Sauers, 3d Leta Owens, 4th John Ellingsworth, 5th Clarence Millard.

Sr. Doe—1st Mattson and Stahl, 2d Wm S Jessen, 3d Leta Owns, 4th Herbert Preisser, 5th Wayne Lee Owens.

Jr. Buck—1st Mattson and Stahl, 2d Frank Kurth, 3d Jack Frost, 4th Leta Owens, 5th W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st Leta Owens, 2d Mattson and Stahl, 3d W L Stickles, 4th Leta Owens, 5th R L Sauers.

6-8 Buck—1st Mattson and Stahl, 2d Vernon Rabbitry, 3d James W McEnery, 4th and 5th W L Stickles.

6-8 Doe—1st Mattson and Stahl, 2d Vernon Rabbitry, 3d W L Stickles, 4th Vernon Rabbitry, 5th Julia Furrer.

New Zealand Red

Sr. Buck—1st Edward Jessen.

Sr. Doe—1st Edward Jessen, 2d E T Smith & Son.

Jr. Buck—1st Edward Jessen.

Jr. Doe—1st Edward Jessen.

Blue Vienna

Sr. Buck and Sr. Doe—All to Edward Rautmann.

Jr. Buck—1st Esther Hoffman.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Kirchner and Reische, 3d Margaret Krauss.

White Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st R. Biesecker, 2d Peltier and Griesbach.

Sr. Doe—1st Max Schlesmyer, 2d Peltier and Griesbach, 3d R Biesecker.

Jr. Doe—1st Don Reid, 2d H A Wright, 3d John Feltes, 4th and 5th John Thieme.

Black Flemish Giant

Jr. Buck and Jr. Doe—W. L. Stickles.

Blue Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—Dick Rolander.

Jr. Buck—1st Peltier and Griesbach.

Jr. Doe—1st Peltier & Griesbach.

Fawn Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Lax Schlesmyer, Reid.

Jr. Buck—1st H A Wright, 2d and 3d Oscar Stanley.

Jr. Doe—1st H A Wright, 2d Kenneth Jurss, 3d John Buschner.

Light Gray Flemish Giant

Sr. Buck—1st Cyganiak Flemish Rab.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Cyganiak Flemish Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Cyganiak Flemish Rabbitry.

Sandy Gray Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe—1st John C Feltes, 2d Harry Marquart, 3d Geo A Schultz, 4th Ronald Winquish.

Jr. Buck—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st Geo A Schultz, 2d and 4th John C Feltes, 3d and 5th W L Stickles.

Steel Gray Flemish Giant

Sr. Doe—1st R Biesecker.

Jr. Buck—1st Cyganiak Flemish Rab, 2d and 3d W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st John Thieme, 2d John C. Feltes, 3d Arno Thieme, 4th and 5th Cyganiak Flemish Rabbitry.

Standard Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—1st James E. Jackson.

Sr. Doe—1st Frank Kurth.

Heavyweight Chinchilla

Sr. Buck—1st Frank Kurth, 2d Edwin A Foelske, 3d Ronald Winquist, 4th and 5th Joe Barta.

Sr. Doe—1st Edwin A Foelske, 2d Edwin A Foelske, 3d Ronald Winquist, 4th Joe Barta, 5th Ted's Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Edwin A Foelske.

Silver Fox Rabbit

Sr. Buck—1st W L Stickles, 2d Illini Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe—1st Illini Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st Illini Rabbitry, 2d and 3d H L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st and 3d Illini Rabbitry, 2d and 4th H L Stickles.

Standard Havana

Sr. Buck—All to V Paul Stephens.

Sr. Doe—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Buck—1st Eddie Brown, 2d Wm S Jessen, 3d A Muegler.

Jr. Doe—1st A Muegler, 2d Eddie Brown, 3d V Paul Stephens, 4th and 5th W L Stickles.

Heavyweight Havana

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st W L Stickles.

Satin Havana

Sr. Buck—1st Lowell's Ideal Rabbitry

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Lowell's Ideal Rabbitry, 3d Esther Hoffman.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Lowell's Ideal Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st V Paul Stephens, 2d and 3d Lowell's Ideal Rabbitry.

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Leta Owens.

Himalayan

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Leta Owens, 3d Ed Rathbun, 4th Jas Schultz, 5th H C Gilbert.

Sr. Doe—1st Leta Owens, 2d Wayne Lee Owens, 3d Leta Owens, 4th Jas Schultz, 5th Harold Schumachre.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Leta Owens, 3d H C Gilbert, 4th Jas Schultz.

Jr. Doe—1st Leta Owens, 2d and 4th W L Stickles, 3d Jas Schultz.

English Angora

Sr. Buck—1st Pulvermacher and Schwen, 2d Jas Michel, 3d Jas Michel, 4th Neil Manning, 5th Ed Rathbun.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Jas Michel, 3d Bachman's Angora Rabbitry, 4th and 5th Pulvermacher and Schwen.

Jr. Buck—1st Bachman's Angora Rab, 2d Bachman's Angora Rab, 3d Rich Bachman, 4th Jas Michels, 5th Rich Bachman.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Bachman's Angora Rab, 3d and 5th Rich Bachman, 4th Jas Michel.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Jas Michel, 3d and 5th Bachman's Angora Rab, 4th Rich Bachman.

French Angora

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Lax Schlesmyer, 3d and 4th Bachman's Angora Rab.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Bachman's Angora Rab, 3d and 4th Max Schlesmyer, 5th Rich Bachman.

Jr. Doe—1st Bachman's Angora Rab, 2d and 3d Max Schelmyer.

Champagne D'Argent

Sr. Buck—1st W L Stickles, 2d Paul Belot, 3d Dolph Illing, 4th R Biesecker.

Sr. Doe—1st Dolph R Illing, 2d and 3d Lowell's Rab, 4th R Biesecker.

Jr. Buck—1st Kenneth Burns, Jr, 2d and 4th Dolph R Illing, 3d Lowell's Ideal Rab, 5th Cildred D Burns.

Jr. Doe—1st Garth Heath, 2d and 3d Lowell's Ideal Rab, 4th Gerald Hinnch, 5th Dolph R Illing.

Creme D'Argent

Sr. Buck—1st Peltier and Griesbach.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Peltier and Griesbach.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Peltier and Griesbach.

Black Silver Marten

Sr. Buck—1st, 3d and 4th John Mars, 2d Eddie Brown.

Sr. Doe—3d Wm R Thimm Jr.

Jr. Buck—1st John Mars, 2d Wm S Jessen, 3d Esther Hoffman, 4th Eddie Brown.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Wm F Hathaway, 3d Myra Thimm, 4th John Mars.

Blue Silver Marten

Sr. Buck—1st John Mars.

Sr. Doe—1st Myra Thimm, 2d and 3d John Mars.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d John Mars, 3d Myra Thimm.

Jr. Doe—1st Ardith Ann Mars, 2d and 3d John Mars.

A. O. C. Silver Marten

Sr. Buck—1st John Mars.

Sr. Doe—1st John Mars, 2d Myra Thimm, 3d Eddie Brown.

Jr. Buck—1st Eddie Brown, 2d Ronald Winquist.

Jr. Doe—1st Eddie Brown.

Black Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Mattsen and Stahl, 3d R L Sauers, 4th Wm R Thimm Jr, 5th W L Stickles.

Sr. Doe—1st Mattsen and Stahl, 2d R L Sauers, 3d Harold Schumacher, 4th and 5th Wm R Thimm Jr.

Jr. Buck—1st Wm R Thimm Jr, 2d Mattsen and Stahl.

Jr. Doe—1st C A Meitzner, 2d Julia Furrer, 3d and 4th Ester Hoffman.

Blue Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d C A Meitzner, Thimm.

Jr. Buck—1st Julia Furrer.

A. O. C. Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Julia Furrer.

Lilac

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d W L Stickles.

Sr. Doe—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Buck—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe 1st and 2d W L Stickles.

Polish

Sr. Buck—1st and 2d C A Meitzner, 3d Mattsen and Stahl, 4th W L Stickles.

Sr. Doe—1st and 3d C A Meitzner, 2d Mattsen and Stahl.

Jr. Buck—1st Mattsen and Stahl, 2d and 4th C A Meitzner, 5th Wm Thimm Jr.

Jr. Doe—1st Myra Thimm, 2d and 3d C A Meitzner, 4th Mattsen and Stahl, 5th Wm R Thimm Jr.

Black English

Sr. Buck—1st Illini Rab, 2d Martin Egebeen.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Illini Rab.

Jr. Buck—1st Margaret Krauss, 2d and 3d Illini Rab.

Jr. Doe—1st and 5th Margaret Krauss, 2d and 4th Dick Rolander, 3d Martin Egebeen.

Tortoise English

Sr. Buck—1st adn 2d Illini Rab.

Sr. Doe—1st Illini Rab.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Illini Rab.

Jr. Doe—1st Illini Rab.

A. O. C. English

Sr. Buck—1st Illini Rab.

Sr. Doe—1st Illini Rab, W L Stickles.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Illini Rab, 3d W L Stickles.

Jr Doe—1st W L Stickles.

Checkered Giants

Sr. Buck—1st and 3d Leonard Biskie, 2d L H Conlon.

Sr. Doe—1st Hilltop Rab.

Jr. Buck—1st Leonard L Biskie, 2d and 3d Hilltop Rab.

Jr. Doe—1st L H Conlon, 2d and 3d Hilltop Rab.

American White

Sr. Doe—1st Paul Belot.

Jr. Buck—1st Harold Schumacher, 2d W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st Harold Schumacher.

Blue Beveren

Sr. Buck—1st Keiser's Star White Rab.

Jr. Buck—1st Illini Rab, 2d Keiser's White Star, 3d Wm F Hathaway.

Jr. Doe—1st Keiser's White Star, 2d Wm F Hathaway.

Black and Tan

Sr. Buck—1st W L Stickles.

Sr. Doe—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Buck—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d W L Stickles.

New Zealand Whiterex

Sr. Buck—1st Mildred N Burns.

Sr. Doe—1st Milton Koeptle, 2d Neil Manning.

Jr. Buck—1st Walter Wm Hermann, 2d and 3d Milton H Koeptle.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Adam Rauk, 2d and 4th Walter Wm Hermann.

Ermineres

Sr. Buck—1st W L Stickles,

Jr. Buck—1st W L Stickles, 2d Ronald Winquist.

Jr. Doe—1st W L Stickles.

Standard Havanarex

Sr. Buck—1st John Thieme, 2d Royal Rab.

Sr. Doe—1st Walter Wm Hermann.

Jr. Buck—1st John Theime.

Jr. Doe—1st John Theime.

Heavyweight Havanarex

Sr. Buck—1st Arno Theime.

Sr. Doe—1st John Theime, 2d W W Hermann.

Jr. Buck—1st Betty Theime.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Betty Theime.

Castorrex

Sr. Buck—1st Ruth E Burns, 2d W L Stickles, 3d Edmund Rathbun.

Sr. Doe—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Buck—1st W L Stickles.

Jr. Doe—1st and 4th W L Stickles, 2d Edmund Rathbun, 3d Ronald Winquist.

Lynxrex

Sr. Buck—1st Paul Belot, 2d Chas Juress, 3d and 4th W L Stickles, 5th Adam Rauk.

Sr. Doe—1st and 2d Paul Belot, 3d and 4th Adam Rauk.

Jr. Doe—1st W L Stickles, 2d Adam Rauk.

Sablerex

Sr. Doe—1st Walter Wm Hermann.

Jr. Buck—1st Walter W Hermann.

Jr. Doe—1st Walter W Hermann.

Chinchillarex

Jr. Buck—1st Ronald Winquist.

Black Beverenrex

Sr. Buck—1st Hilton Treuden.

Jr. Doe—1st and 3d Hilton Treuden, 2d Frank Kurth.

Beverenrex

Sr. Buck—1st and 4th Paul Belot, 2d and 3d Adam Rauk.

Sr. Doe—1st and 3d Paul Belot, 2d Adam Rauk.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d Paul Belot.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d Paul Belot.

Lilacrex

Sr. Buck—1st Paul Belot.

Sr. Doe—1st Paul Belot.

Fur Class

Best Solid Colored—1st and 3d V Paul Stephens, 2d Edward Jessen, 4th W L Stickles.

Best Agouti Normal Fur—1st Ted's Rab, 2d and 4th Edwin A Foelske, 3d John A Feltes, 5th W L Stickles.

Best White Normal Fur—1st Max Schlesynyer, 2d Julia Furrer, 3d Mattsen and Stahl, 4th Wm S Jessen, 5th Vernon Rab.

Best Parti Colored Normal Fur-1st Illini Rab, 2d and 4th Leta Owens, 3d Mattsen and Stahl, 5th H C Gilbert.

Best White Rex Fur—1st and 3d Milton H Keoptle, 2d Mildred M 4th and 5th Walter Wm Hermann.

Best Solid Colored Rex Fur—1st Chas Juress, 2d and 5th Hilton Treuden, 3d Frank Kurth, 4th Edmund Rathbun.

Best Other Rex Fur—1st Paul Belot, 2d and 4th W L Stickles, 3d Ruth E Burns.

Best Furred Rabbit in Show—1st Paul V Stephens.

OHIO STATE NEW ZEALAND BREEDERS ASS'N.

Seventh Annual Show Report

This was the largest show this club ever held, 308 rabbits were shown. The whites were the strongest with 245 Whites and the Reds with 63 heads.

At this time we want to thank each and every one who showed with us, especially the out of state breeders. There were 13 states represented at our show. H. W. Butler of Scottsboro, Ala., sent five of his top notch Reds. The Heart of Maryland Rabbitry sent in 17 of its choice stock. Steven's Rabbitry of Samaria, Mich., wasn't letting us down either, for its entry of 12 head was in there pitching, and Barclay's Rabbitry and Ellis Gramenz' Rabbitry from Waterloo, Iowa sent a few of their best.

We are sorry the Sacramento, Calif. Club rabbits didn't reach us. They sent us seven entries. W. D Rouse had the largest entry in the show with 36 head and Imperial Rabbitry was second with 33 head; Kramer and Maher were third with 26 entered.

The following is the results of the class competition:

New Zealand Whites

Sr. Buck (34—1st Orlan White, 2d D Behnken, 3d W D Rouse, 4th A L Wolcott, 5th A W Sterrett.

Sr. Doe (21)—1st Clyde Ruhl, 2d Joe Cherosky, 3d Joe Wojcik, 4th Rice's K O Rab, 5th E A Schneider.

6-8 Buck (16)—1st Rice's K O Rab, 2d Kramer and Maher, 3d Alfred Emery, 4th W E Smartt and Son, 5th George Beck.

6-8 Doe (38)—1st Al Meier, 2d Rice's K O Rab, 3d Kramer and Maber, 4th Barclay's Rab, 5th Orlan Onkst.

Jr. Buck (42—1st and 2d W D Rouse, 3d Ernie Branics, 4th Al Meier, 5th Rice's K O Rab.

Jr. Doe—1st A W Sterrett, 2d Imperial Rab, 3d W D Rouse, 4th and 5th Rice's K O Rab.

Baby Buck (12)—1st and 5th W D Rouse, 2d George Galla, 3d Charles Boyer, 4th W E Smartt and Son.

Baby Doe (23)—1st, 2d and 5th W D Rouse, 3d A W Sterrett, 4th Victor Kowatch.

New Zealand Reds

Sr. Buck (9)—1st, 4th and 5th Imperial Rab, 2d G Rutz and Son, 3d W H Butler and Son.

Sr. Doe (11)—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Imperial Rab, 5th G Rutz and Son.

6-8 Buck (7)—1st, 2d and 5th Imperial Rab, 3d Royals Rab, 4th W H Butler and Son.

6-8 Doe (11)—1st, 2d, 3d and 5th Imperial Rab, 4th Ireland Rab.

Jr. Buck (11)—1st, 2d and 5th Imperial Rabbitry, 3d Ireland Rabbitry, 4th G Rutz and Son.

Jr. Doe (10)—All to Imperial Rabbitry.

Baby Buck—1st Heart of Maryland Rabbitry, 2d and 3d Steven's Rabbitry.

Baby Doe (4)—1st and 2d G Rutz and Son, 3d and 4th Steven's Rabbitry.

W. D. Rouse, Secretary

NORTHERN KENTUCKY RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Jesse F. Davis, President

On Saturday, October 24, 1942 the Northern Kentucky Rabbit Breeders Association gave a dinner at the home of Mrs. Walter (Granny) Hilge at 1205 Madison Ave., Covington, Ky.

This dinner was given in honor of three of our members having a birthday in October. They were Herb Flesch, our secretary-treasurer, Al Coghill, from Florence Bunnyland, Florence, Kentucky, and last but not least, "Granny" Hilge herself. Everything was served from soup to nuts. We intended to make our main dish our good domestic rabbit, but so many people have been ordering our fryers lately that we were kind of stumped on the meat angle. So, Mrs. Helen Coghill had some domesticated Mallard ducks that have been running around her rabbitry pecking peoples trousers in the dark and she mentioned that this would be a good time to make use of them. Well, I have seemed to be those ducks' main object of affection for some time, so, I heartily agreed with her.

So we "Dood it." And boy! they sure were good! When our ladies served that delicious roast duck and plenty of dressing with all the other things combined it was something that we will remember for a long time to come.

BREEDER'S Directory

INDIANAPOLIS RABBIT BREEDERS ASSN.

Meets the First and Third Tuesday Evenings of Each Month at 201 North Bellview Ave.

Chester A. Marshall, Secretary

4220 Norwaldo Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

We feel that the following members of the Indianapolis Rabbit Association are honest and reliable. Any complaints of unfair dealings will be investigated by this association. 27-4

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OSCAR SMITH
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SPRINGFIELD RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION FALL TABLE SHOW
September 27, 1942

Our show started out to be the largest in a long time according to the number of requests for our premium list, but due to the unseasonable weather over that period, the entries were considerably curtailed.

Judge Frank J. Fuller of Columbus placed the awards as follows:

New Zealand White

Sr. Buck—1st B D Stoops.
6-8 Buck (4)—1st John Thayer & Sons, 2d, 3d & 4th Dr Gale Russum.
Jr. Buck (4)—1st Wm Kimball, 2d Orlan Onkst, 3d John Thayer & Sons, 4th Ault & Shade.
Sr. Doe—1st & 2d Ault & Shade.
6-8 Doe (5)—1st Orlan Onkst, 2d, 3d & 4th Dr Gale Russum, 5th John Thayer & Sons.
Jr. Doe (4)—1st John Thayer & Sons, 2d B D Stoops, 3d & 4th Ault & Shade.
Baby Doe—1st John Thayer & Sons.

New Zealand Red

Sr. Buck (5)—1st & 3d Ella Huber, 2d Summit Rabbitry, 4th & 5th L M Turner.
6-8 Buck—1st Ella Huber, 2d Summit Rabbitry.
Jr. Buck—1st Summit Rabbitry, 2d & 3d Frank Howard.
Baby Buck—1st Ella Huber.
Sr. Doe—1st Summit Rabbitry, 2d Lawrenceville Dabbitry.
6-8 Doe (5)—1st & 3d Summit Rabbitry, 2d Stevens Rabbitry, 4th Ella Huber, 5th Richard Summers.
Jr. Doe (14)—1st L M Turner, 2d & 4th Summit Rabbitry, 3d Richard Summers, 5th Frank Howard.
Baby Doe—1st Ella Huber, 2d Stevens Rabbitry.

Sandy Flemish

Sr. Buck—1st Fred Hanselman.
Jr. Doe—1st & 2d V N Ashton.

White Flemish Giant

Jr. Buck—1st V N Ashton.

Black Dutch

Sr. Buck—1st Warder Park Rabbitry, 2d Curtis Moore.
Jr. Buck—1st Curtis Moore.
Jr. Doe—1st Warder Park Rabbitry, 2d & 3d Curtis Moore.
Jr. Doe—1st Curtis Moore.

Blue Dutch

6-8 Buck—1st John Thayer & Sons.
Jr. Doe—1st Curtis Moore.

Black Checkered Giant

6-8 Buck—1st & 2d Harley Orr.
Jr. Doe—1st Harley Orr.

White Satin

Sr. Buck—1st & 2d Dr Gale Russum.
Jr. Doe—1st Dr Gale Russum.

Bluerex

6-8 Doe—1st Frank Howard.

Chocolaterex

6-8 Doe— 1st Frank Howard.

Whiterex

Jr. Buck—1st Frank Howard.

CAVIES

Black English

Sr. Sow—1st Warder Park Caviary.
Jr. Boar—1st Warder Park Caviary.

Red English

Sr. Boar—1st Summit Rabbitry.
Jr. Boar—1st Summit Rabbitry.
Sr. Sow—1st & 2d Summit Rabbitry.
Jr. Sow—1st Warder Park Caviary.

Cream English

Sr. Boar—1st Mr & Mrs Floyd Flora, 2d Warder Park Caviary.
Sr. Sow—1st Mr & Mrs Floyd Flora.

White English

Sr. Boar—1st Summit Rabbitry, 2d Warder Park Caviary.
Sr. Sow—1st Mr & Mrs Floyd Flora, 2d Warder Park Caviary.

Silver Agouti

Sr. Boar—1st Summit Rabbitry, 2d Warder Park Caviary.
Sr. Sow—1st Summit Rabbitry, 2d Warder Park Caviary.

Tortoise & White

Sr. Boar—1st Warder Park Caviary, 2d Summit Rabbitry.
Jr. Boar—1st Summit Rabbitry.
Sr. Sow—1st Warder Park Caviary.
Jr. Sow—1st Summit Rabbitry.

Tortoise & White Abyssinian

Jr. Boar—1st Warder Park Caviary.

Broken Color Abyssinian

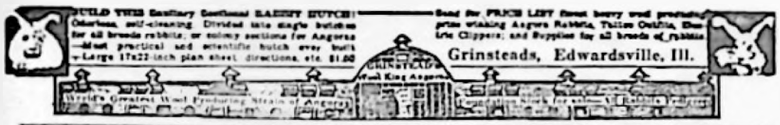
Jr. Boar—1st Warder Park Caviary.

White Peruvian

Jr. Boar—1st Warder Park Caviary.

Himalayan

Sr. Boar—1st Warder Park Caviary.



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H. A. Reasner, Sec'y-Treas.
R. R. 10, Box 166, Indianapolis, Indiana

The Marion County Rabbit Breeders Club can recommend the following members and boosters as reliable to deal with. Our membership is now near the half-hundred mark. 27-6

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The American Chinchilla Rabbit Breeders Assn.

By C. N. Farley, Secretary-Treasurer
P. O. Box 382, Sedalia, Mo.

Are Chinchillas still popular and in demand? I say they are. I am still receiving many calls asking where good Chinchillas can be had.

The last two months, memberships in our club have greatly exceeded the number that we had to expire. "Yes," as Paulus Adams says, "you may not miss your dollar so much, but you will miss much if you do not join the Chinchilla Club, especially if you are a breeder of Chinchillas."

Reports from the show recently held in Sanford, Maine showed that out of an entry of 160 rabbits, 90 were Chinchillas—more Chinchillas than all other breeds combined. I am expecting to hear some of these days of an exclusive Chinchilla show in the east.

Since the last report of Grand Champion Certificates, the following have been sent out: Homer Pelletier, Berwick, Maine, for a senior Standard doe HR25, at Topfield, Mass. show; Herman Holzschuh, of Waterloo, Ia., for a senior Standard buck 2795W, at the Waterloo, Iowa show; Mrs. Arthur Burke, Berwick, Maine, for a senior Standard doe 1071X, at the Sanford, Maine show; Judge D. P. Law, Portland, Ore., for a Heavyweight 6-8 buck 1958W, at the Colorado State Fair, Pueblo, Colo.; and to Homer Pelletier, Berwick, Maine, for a Heavyweight junior buck GR1, at the Deerfield, N. H. show. There has been about 30 of these certificates sent out during the last two years. All who receive them value them very much.

The report of the Election Commissioner shows that all three Resolutions went over in a great way. Resolution No. 1—Yes 97, No 5; No. 2—Yes 93, No 5; No. 3—Yes 93 No 7. And as Resolution No. 2, which specifies that the polls will remain open at the Secretary's office until the opening of the Convention or December 1, according to which comes first. Therefore, I will not give out the returns of the election until next report, as this item must be in the hands of the magazine fifteen days before the first of December. The reason I am not giving you the results of the Resolutions is that there can't be enough votes come in to change the passing of all three, because there is not enough ballots out if all would be sent in and vote No. There was far more interest shown in final ballot than was in the Nomination vote. There were 55 ballots cast in the Nomination vote, and 111 in the final ballot—more than double by one vote.

We still need some interesting articles on Chinchillas. Tell of your experience with Chinchillas, why you breed Chinchillas, Chinchillas as a commercial rabbit, or any other good title. I know we have many breeders who can write an interesting article. So write your article and send it to me. We would like to have an intresting article for every issue of the magazine. Those that we have had, have accomplished much.

Rex Rabbit Federation

By Carl F. Schultz, Secretary-Treasurer
3592 Kimmel Road, Cleveland, Ohio

The Rex march on, despite the loss of breeders, who for the duration, have given up the raising of Rex; we are still getting new members and holding the ones we have. Four new members joined with us last month in our effort to boost the Rex. Up to Nov. 1st we have had 79 Rex registered, which is more than we had for the entire year of 1941, and it shows the breeders know the value of registration.

The members have elected the following officers to handle the affairs of the Federation for the coming year: President Mrs. P. F. Benedict, vice-president, Jack Storey, secretary-treasurer, Carl F. Schultz, and directors, Webster C. Herzog and Ed Schoeberl. Now that the officers have been elected it is up to each and every member to get behind them in their efforts to continue the good work the Federation has been doing.

While there have been fewer shows the demand for good breeding stock is good and more people are going into the breeding of Rex than ever before. The public is slowly beginning to realize that the domestic rabbit is no longer a pet, but rabbit meat raised in the backyard hutches can and will supplant other meats during the shortage. Have you done your part in selling a neighbor on the idea of raising Rex for fun, fur and meat? If not, why not do it now?

MICHIGAN STATE RABBIT AND CAVY BREEDERS ASSN.
By Mrs. F. Ihle, Sec'y, 24821 Sherwood, Center Line, Michigan

The meeting of the Michigan State Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, which was held at the Michigan State College on Sunday, November 8, was most successful.

We welcome the new members who joined at this meeting.

We were honored to have Prof. C. G. Card of the college with us. As always, he gave the members some good ideas to work on. Our association is only too glad to accept and carry out these ideas. Committees have been appointed and instructed to start work immediately. We can always count on Professor Card to give us beneficial suggestions.

Regarding our annual show, the superintendent and secretary were appointed and we have started working on same. This year, due to most of the men being engaged in defense work we are trying out a new idea, that of having the women handling the show. In most of the local rabbitries the women have been helping for some time, and now we have a chance to show what the fairer sex can do. We hope for the cooperation of all rabbit breeders.

Now, more than ever, the rabbit should be advertised and the meat trade already shows what a favorite the domestic rabbit is when introduced to the homemaker.

The show superintendent for the spring show is Mrs. Florence Ihle and the secretary, Mrs. Emma Sonefeld. Of course, we expect a lot of help from our husbands, as well as all the members.

The premium list is planned in our show circuit set-up and we welcome any specials that will be offered. Due to the war, there is a possibility of the Army taking over the College Grounds. In that case, our show will have to be postponed, but we are starting with plans which will be subject to cancellation.

We will know more about that later. As soon as we get definite word we will pass the news along.

Our next regular meeting will be held in January, at the Spring Show, which will be held in [illegible] City.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertisements in this section, 5 cents per word, minimum 50 cents; Ads placed for three months, 12 cents per word. All ads payable in advance. Numbers and initials count as words. Write your copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your ad largely depends. All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 20th of the month preceding date of issue.

ANGORAS

ANGORA FINEST BREEDING stock. Pedigreed. Available for registration. Gabriel Dolenga-Kovalevsky, Otradnaya Farm, Madison, New Hampshire. 27-1

ANGORA BREEDING STOCK—from my own breeding source. Maurice B. Sixby, (Pioneer Breeder) 94 Melrose St., Buffalo, New York. tf

"FASHION PLATE" ANGORAS—14 years selective breeding. Highest awards wherever shown. 16-page illustrated booklet, 10c. Otto's Angora Ranch, Drawer S, Colborne, Ontario. tf

"RAINBOW STRAIN" ENGLISH Angora breeding stock for sale as TOPS in commercial WOOL PRODUCTION. Angora Hutch Plan No. 10. Postpaid $1. B-B Angora Rabbit Ranch, Brady, Texas. 1

ANGORA WOOL WANTED—Will pay highest market price. Send all you have. Also have exceptionally good breeding stock for sale. George Kalmbach, 5534 N. 32nd St., Milwaukee, Wis. 27-6

INDEPENDENT SHIPPERS ARE getting the top prices for their wool. Now $6.75 Super, $6.25 for No. 1 grades, net to the grower. No membership or grading deductions. You do not have to "pluck" to get these prices. Price lists and grading charts sent on request. Wildhorse Angora Colonies, Simpson, Mont. (Independent Buyers).

FORCED TO SELL AT ONCE! Registered French: 4 breeders, 14 juniors. English: 14 breeders, 10 juniors; 6 breeding hutches. Also 3 English Setter puppies and mother 3 years old. Good pheasant dog. J. W. Hutton, 5795 Smith Road, Berea, Ohio.

ANGORA BREEDING STOCK—Pedigreed. Bred for type and for wool production. W. M. Sessions, Burlington, Iowa.

PEDIGREED ENGLISH ANGORAS from show stock. Healthy, good woolers; 25 does $100. Also bucks and young stock. Owner in army. Roy Rawson, 520 Francis, Longmont, Colorado.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR SCHULSONS grooming brush. Indespensible for Angoras. Ideal for all breeds. $1.25 postaid. Not a dime store brush. Wildhorse Angora Colonies, Simpson, Mont. 3

FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH Angora senior bucks and does at $5 each. Excellent commercial woolers. Pedigreed, healthy, good type. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order from ad or write for prices on our finest selected stock. None better. Leonard Schmidt, Heron Lake, Minn.

ANGORAS—HEAVY WOOLERS. Excellent exhibition stock, $3.00 each. Donald Hoth, Waverly, Iowa, Route 3. 2

ANGORA BREEDERS EVERYwhere are amazed at their increased profits brought about by plucking. Now $7.75 NET per lb. NO DEDUCTIONS. Learn this new method now. Federation of American Angora Breeders, Department S, East Haven, Conn.

ENGLISH ANGORAS. PEDIgreed. Heavy woolers. Good foundation stock. Earl Orr, LaPorte, Indiana, 202 10th St. 2

ANGORAS—HEAVY WOOLERS, hardy, pedigreed stock. Little Swan Rabbitry, Star Route 1, Hibbing, Minnesota.

AMERICAN ANGORA HANDbook by Allan T. Gilbert, Pres., Federation of American Angora Breeders, covering all phases of the Angora industry. Profusely illustrated, $1. postpaid. Deluxe edition, $1.50. Gilcrest Angoras, Department 15, East Haven, Conn.

ANGORA STUD BUCKS WANTed for exchange. Have Super woolers of Canadian strain. Geo. Kalmbach, 5534 North 32nd St., Milwaukee, Wis. 27-1

FRENCH ANGORAS — PEDIgreed heavy woolers. Specials on orders of four or more. Esther Zeller, Aberdeen, S. D. 12

BELGIAN HARES

BELGIAN HARES FOR PROFIT! Better, cheaper, easier to raise than chickens. Patterson 528. Union, Nashville, Tenn. 12

EXHIBITION BELGIAN HARES. Stock quoted or parents have show record. With rationing, raise fast developing table rabbit. Mordele Farm, Route 1, Riegelsville, Pennsylvania.

CAVIES

WHITE, CREAM, RED, FANCY stock. Trio, 12-14 oz. $4; trio 16-20 oz. $5. James R. Wallace, 2267 Pasadena, Long Beach, Calif. 27-10

FOR SALE — ENGLISH MALE cavies, breeders at $2 to $5 each. F. O. Kiehl, Reedsville, Wis. 12

BLACK ENGLISH CAVIES—Purebred. Outdoor housed. Fancy, exclusively from 48-oz. sires. Consistent winners. A. M. Stump, New Castle, Pa. 27-12

GUINEA PIGS — WE BUY ALL the 8-12 oz. pigs you can raise. Also 16-oz. pigs, either sex and 800 gram. Old boars. Clovelly Farm, Avon, Ohio. tf

ENGLISH CAVIES — HEALTHY outdoor raised stock. Exhibition, laboratory breeders, juniors. Priced reasonable. Palm Rancho, Bellflower, Calif. 27-3

FOR SALE—ENGLISH CAVIES, exhibition Whites, Blacks, Silvers. Also laboratory stock. J. Selk, Route 5, Box 2072, Modesto, California. 12

GUINEA PIGS FOR SALE—Bred females. Emil Ehole, Homestead, Iowa. 12

CAVIES FOR BREEDING AND laboratories. Howard Johnson, 5576 Grand Ave., Riverside, Calif. 27-1

LAB. — ALSO SHOW WHITES reasonable. William Schaefer, 134 Hardy, Kansas City, Mo. 27-1

FOR SALE—BLACK AND WHITE English cavies. They are all fine, healthy stock and are from 42-oz. sires. J. C. Wolley, Milton, N. Y.

GUINEA PIGS All colors, bred from heavy stock. Sows $1.50. Males $1.25. I will pay the express charges for order of 12 or more pigs. All sows expecting young soon. Also have 310 virgin sows, 16 oz. at $1.25. Don't hesitate. All pigs guaranteed. E. Arndt, 3633 W. 11 St., Milwaukee. Wisconsin. 3

SALE BROKEN COLORED ENGlish Cavies. $1, $1.25, $1.50 each, according to weight. Shipped C.O.D. Larson's Biological Supply 2131 Magnolia, Knoxville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—HEALTHY CAVIES, some of show quality in Whites. Bred sows. Also some young stock. Archie H. Kauffman, Pigeon, Michigan.

GUINEA PIGS—16-OZ. MALES and females, mixed colors, 90 cents each in dozen lots. Cash with order. First come, first served. P. O. Box 227, S. B. Garton, Des Moines, Iowa.

8 LARGE SOLID WHITE BRED sows and one male unrelated. $2.50 up. Others cheaper. Bryan Leckron, Route 1, Norman, Indiana.

WHITE ENGLISH CAVIES, 8 TO 48 oz. High producing breeders. Trio $5. Al Smith, 7216 Ave. F, Houston, Texas. 12

CAVIES — ENGLISH, ALL COLors. Exhibition. Utility. Prices reasonable. Love Caviary, 2061 Atlantic, Long Beach, Calif. 27-7

SELECTED BREEDERS CAVIES: Get our special low price. Also laboratory stock. Vernon Homer, Rte. 5, Menomonie, Wis. 1

19 ENGLISH CAVY BREEDERS, $27. S. Stiehle 133-24 Lefferts Ave., Ozone Park, Long Island.

FOR SALE—200 MATURE ENGlish female cavies. F. O. Kiehl, Reedsville, Wis. 1

WE CAN SUPPLY ENG. LABortory cavies bred or ready to breed $7.50 per pen, 4 sows, 1 male. JA-BE Farm, Virginia Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y. 27-1

ABYSSINIAN AND ENGLISH cavies in most colors. Bred from my best show stock. Excellent foundation bloodlines. Dr. P. W. Ramer, Kensalbrook Farm, Route One, Emmaus, Pa. 1

CHAMPAGNE

CHAMPAGNE JUNIORS — EXcellent stock. Pedigreed. Runkel's Chequamegon Rabbitry, Ashland, Wisconsin.

CHECKERED GIANT

WARRIOR CHECKERS BATtled their way to victory at all large Sweepstake shows in 1942. Best Junior, Cambridge City, Ind.; Best 6-8, best display, Ohio Checkered Show, Columbus, Ohio; Best Checker, Best 6-8, Best Junior, Akron Grand Finals; Best Checker, Best 6-8, Best Junior, Hatfield, Pa.; 1st Black Junior buck, Reading, Pa.; Best Checker, Best 6-8, Mineola, N. Y.; Best Senior, Best Opposite Sex, Cincinnati, Ohio; Best 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.; Best Checker, Best 6-8, Best Junior, Coshocton, Ohio; Best Checker, Best 6-8, Best Junior, Cleveland Club (Berea). Nothing for sale now. Booking orders for pairs only, in Black Juniors, ready in February. Tom Lippincott, 125 Hancock, Newark, Ohio.

CHECKERED GIANTS—MERRY Christmas and Happy New Year to all from Warrior Checkers.

FOR SALE — HIGH CLASS Checkered Giants, Flemish and English Spots. Blue Ridge Rabbitry, 427 Barnes St., Fairmont, West Virginia.

A FEW GOOD CHECKERED GIants pedigreed. Shield's Rabbitry, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

CHINCHILLA

HEAVYWEIGHT CHINCHILLAS, from outdoor raised, Stahl strain, pedigreed and registered stock. Three months does $2.50, four months bucks $2.00. Columbia Rabbitry, Pine Plains, N. Y. 12

STANDARD CHINCHILLAS — Promising junior bucks and does, pedigreed stock. Inquirers please send three-cent stamp. Henry Blank, Edgewood Heights, Hillside, Trucksville, Pennsylvania.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHINCHILLAS: 2 bucks, 6 months, 7 lbs. each $5; 1 buck, 7 months, 8 pounds, $6; 1 buck, 11 months, 8½ lbs., $7.50; All outdoor raised, Stahl strain, pedigreed stock. Columbia Rabbitry, Pine Plains, New York.

STANDARD CHINCHILLA JR. bucks for sale. Price $5. Guaranteed to register. Send stamp for description. Caryl's Chinchilla Rabbitry, Shavertown, Pa.

HEAVYWEIGHT CHINCHILLAS —Stahl strain. To make room. Few pedigreed. Extra fancy senior does at $5; 2 choice senior bucks at $4. Juniors $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Virgil Grigsby, Federalsburg, Maryland.

CHINCHILLAS — 3 YR. OLD buck, standard, won 1st Chicago, 1st St. Louis, 1st $5 cash takes him. S. B. Garton, Box 227, Des Moines, Iowa.

COLORREX

REX: CHINCHILLAREX; QUALity juniors, reasonable. Mrs. Benedict, Short Hills, N. J. 12

BLACKREX, SHOW WINNERS, also Chinrex does. Washoe Park Rabbitry, Box 1054, Anaconda, Montana. 27-1

COLORREX — EXCEPTIONAL son of Keystone's Adam for sale. This buck, Keystone's DeLuxe, has won five firsts, five bests of breed, five best furred Rex in show. Adam had 8 1sts, 1 second. DeLuxe is for sale at $125. Stud fee $5. Three exceptional Castorrex does $30 each. They will be mated to DeLuxe. Two extra, extra Lynxrex does - best furred Lynx I have raised to date $40 each. J. E. Holtzinger, 512 South 22nd St., Altoona, Pa.

GIANT STRAIN CASTORREX! Keystone's Big Wonder, the 12-lb. buck bred by J. E. Holtzinger and owned by W. J. Goff, Duncansville, Pa.

FOR SALE—YOUNG CASTORrex bucks by Keystone's Bozo. Six months old. Reasonable, for quick sale. Mrs. B. Bradford, Napanoch, New York.

EXHIBITION CASTORREX AND Bluerex. With rationing a necessity, Holtzinger's line Castorrex. Juniors and seniors. Mordale Farm, Route 1, Hagerstown, Pa.

DUTCH

WELL MARKED DUTCH IN Black and White, Blue and White, pedigreed. Shield's Rabbitry, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

BUY DUTCH FROM A BREEDER with 16 years experience. Write your needs. Lloyd Funk, Camp Taylor, Ky. 27-2

FLEMISH GIANT

OUR FAMOUS POLAR BEAR White Flemish again available. Clovelly Farm, Avon, Ohio. tf

WHITE, BLACK, SANDY FLEMIish. Pedigreed. $2.50 up. Elizabeth Urban, Ushers, New York. 27-1

FLEMISH GIANTS—OUR KEYstone Strain Flemish won 76 new friends last month. They are staying home from shows for the duration but are traveling to customers in every state. Their show record is unchallenged. Their customer rating is high too. Write your wants—get our prices. J. E. Holtzinger, 512 S. 22nd St., Altoona, Pa.

ADD "BEEF" TO YOUR HERD! The meat shortage stresses importance of "breeding for weight." Steelman Strain Giants, selected for size, will make yours profitable. Steelman Rabbitries, 3710 Anderson Pkwy., Toledo, Ohio.

FLEMISH GIANTS — HAVE A few good Fawns and Sandies at $5 each. W. J. Goff, Duncansville, Pennsylvania.

DON'T READ THIS UNLESS you want to buy a real White or Sandy junior buck from stock that produce and have size. Priced right. E. W. Murray, 1714 West 106 St., Los Angeles, Calif.

EXTRA NICE WHITE RABBITS, young does, 6 lbs., $2; young bucks 6 lbs., $1.75; proven does bred, $5; 2 does with litter. Farm price. Billie Richert, Monroe, Ind.

FAWN BUCK, 7 MONTHS, $5.50; Sandy doe, $6. Seginak, 1189 Sharpsville Ave., Sharon, Pa.

PEDIGREED FAWN FLEMISH babies from prize winners. Priced reasonable. Paul Weaver, Route No. 3, Pataskala, Ohio.

OFFERING QUALITY FLEMISH at reasonable prices. Most all 1st prize winners from registered stock. In Sandy bucks, two 9 mos. old, three 5-mos.-old; two seniors in Whites, two 7-mos.-old does; one 8-mos.-old buck; in Steels, two senior bucks; one 6-mo.-old buck, one doe. In Blacks, one 6-mos.-old buck. Snow's Rabbitry, 53 West Monroe St., Bedford, O.

SPLENDID SANDY BUCK, 7 months old, excellent head and ears, $7.50; 2 nice White junior does and good Fawn buck. Keystone Castorrex bucks and does, some bred. Attractive prices. Everything pedigreed and disease free. Raymond Soph, Boonville, Missouri.

BELL-AIR STRAIN BLACK, Steel Gray Flemish. Out of National Convention winners. Flemish is my hobby, I try to produce the best. Write your wants. Correspondence promptly answered. Leonard's Rabbitry, 2539 Veteran, Los Angeles, Calif. 27-1

SANDY JR. BUCKS, GRANDsons of Keystone Bull Durham. All will register. Bonomo's, Freeland, Pennsylvania.

AVAILABLE: ONE SENIOR buck, 6-8 buck, 6-8 doe in Fawn. One 6-8 buck in Sandy. Show quality. Keith Forbush, 3605 Harding, Dearborn, Mich.

WHITE FLEMISH — 9 MOS. open does $5; 2 year buck, Kraiecks Strain, $8; Heavyweight Chinchilla, 4 mos. does $3, bucks $2. D. M. Hummel, 119 Stevens, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

FLEMISH GIANTS — A FEW young bucks, Whites and Fawns. A. Lea Hess, Clearfield, Pa.

FOR SALE—2-MOS.-OLD FAWNS $2.50. A year-old buck $5, and a 2-year buck, $3.50. Harry Stimers, Merrill, Wis.

OUTSTANDING LARGE TYPE Light Gray pedigreed buck, 7 mos., 14 pounds, $12. John Naunczek, Route 1, Berwick, Pennsylvania.

FAWN JUNIORS FROM PRIZE winning stock and sired by a son of Keystone's Best Yet. Also a few seniors. Layton's Rabbitry, Ithaca, New York, Route 2.

SHOW STOCK FLEMISH— A Black doe, Light Gray doe, Light Gray buck, $10 each; 9 months old. Black doe, 7 months old, $7. Sr. Black doe $7. Baby Light Gray doe, $3.50. Floyd Argo, Marysville, Ohio.

PEDIGREED FAWN FLEMISH, Keystone Strain. Junior bucks. Paul V. Dyer, Lopez, Pa.

GOOD PEDIGREED 6-MOS.-OLD Sandy bucks for breeding purposes; two good does same age. Brooklyn Rabbitry, 714 53rd Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

STEEL, GRAY, SANDY FLEMish. Earl F. Kufahl, 2656 North Teutonia Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 3

HAVANAS

PEDIGREED HAVANA BUCKS— also bred does, cheap. J. E. Mace, Waterloo, Iowa.

HIMALAYANS

HIMALAYANS — PRIZE WINning pedigreed juniors and seniors. Reasonable. Eugene Thornhill, Manitowoc, Wis.

FINE FURRED HIMALAYANS from show winners. Pedigreed. Washoe Park Rabbitry, Box 1054, Anaconda, Mont. 27-1

N. Z. RED AND WHITE

NEW ZEALAND RED AND White rabbits from prize winners. J. F. Kniffin, Waterloo, N. Y. 27-1

NEW ZEALAND RED AND White. Pedigreed juniors for sale. Egyptian Rabbitry, J. P. Osborn, Farina, Illinois. 12

NEW ZEALAND REDS

NEW ZEALAND REDS — ALL ages. Pedigreed. Will trade some for Flemish. Shield's Rabbitry, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

GOLD BOND NEW ZEALAND Reds. There is always a best. Shaffer's Rabbitry, 3300 Sheley Road, Independence, Mo. 2

NEW ZEALAND REDS, 2-3 MOS. does and bucks, and senior bucks. From prize winning parents carrying grand champion blood. Carroll H. Kuhns, 5029 Murray, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

NEW ZEALAND REDS AND Whites. From improved registered stock. Selected youngsters, $3.50 each, $9 trio. John Jennings, 1600 First N. W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

NEW ZEALAND RED WEANings for sale. Reasonable. Write Bob Hamblin, Mancelona, Mich.

NEW ZEALAND REDS: JUNiors 3-4 mos. of age $3 each. Every breeder registered. All sires are show winners. Red hot color. Good type. J. E. Holtzinger, 512 South 22nd St., Altoona, Pa.

BUTLER'S SOUTHERN REDS— Two best Red displays in September. If interested in good Reds, write us your needs. W. H. Bulter & Son, Scottsboro, Ala. 2

NEW ZEALAND WHITE

16 YEARS EXPERIENCE BREEDing New Zealand Whites. Buy show stock that produces large healthy litters. We have them, very reasonable prices. Write, call or phone 3453. Visitors always welcome. Fairbanks Rabbitry, 274 W. 10 St., Holland, Mich. 12

NEW ZEALAND WHITES—CLOVelly New Zealand White stock now for sale. The short-eared cobby styled meat and fur rabbit. Clovelly Farm, Avon, Ohio. tf

BREEDERS, SHIPPERS, EXhibitors, selected pedigreed New Zealand Whites. Choice stock, all ages. Will ship on approval. Fairfield Rabbit Farms, Caldwell, New Jersey. 12

NEW ZEALAND WHITES—THE best in the Pacific northwest. E. H. Johnson, 1000 32nd St., Bellingham, Wash. 12

"THE E. L. C. RABBITREE" OF Brundidge, Ala., offers some good New Zealand White stock, young, junior and senior, guaranteed pedigreed, and some wooly free registered. Also some good Chinchillas that will bring large first class litters. 27-4

JUNIORS, 6-8 BUCKS, 5 SENiors. Several have show records. Leta Owens, French Drive, Kenosha, Wis. 12

MILITARY SERVICE SOON— Must sell 30 commercial does, $1.75 each. Few year-old pedigreed does, $4.50; 30 select baby does and bucks, $2, some sired by registered bucks. Many others. Money back guarantee. Send for list and description. C. Stoddard, Delmar, Iowa.

PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND Whites, from prize winning stock, excellent type, fur. Hillview Rabbitry, Falls City, Oregon. 12

NEW ZEALAND WHITES—RFI Gold Seal stock White New Zealands - America's greatest meat and fur-bearing strain. WOOLY FREE. Pedigrees and production records given. Send for price list direct to originators of the strain. Reliable Fur Industries, 2205-2209 Whittier Blvd., Montebello, California. In reply mention Small Stock Magazine. 12

WELL, FELLAS, CHAMP DID IT again! The old guy finished up the fall breeding season with 18 litters of the finest little white devils you ever laid eyes upon. Misses? Only two out of twenty. Not bad, eh? Yes, sir, Champ is one of our best registered studs, with a long line of big show winnings behind him. Sorry, we have no stock for sale at present time - just so proud of our rabbits that we want to tell the world about them. Ted Steele Fur Rabbitries, Orangeburg, New York.

SEVERAL A-1 5-MOS.-OLD PEDigreed New Zealand White bucks. Good type, fur and bone. Wt. 7 pounds. S & S Rabbitry, Fort Cobb, Okla.

PEDIGREED NEW ZEALAND Whites. Clover Rabbitry, 930 Tremont, Poplar Bluff, Missouri.

A FEW TRIOS—2 DOES, 1 BUCK New Zealands, Stahl strain, $7.50 per trio. The KE Rabbitry, Spring Valley, Minn. 2

TESTED PUREBRED NEW ZEAland Whites, 5 to 7 mos. old; 9 does, 8 bucks. Some very good, $5. Some at $4.50 from registered and prize winning ancestors. G. A. Bright, 6069 Blondo, Omaha, Neb.

SEASON'S GREETINGS FROM Berry's Better Bunnies. To each of my customers in the 28 states I have served with W. New Zealands the past year with many repeat orders, I thank you. Fred L. Berry, 6558 California, Long Beach, Calif.

FEW 6-8 MOS. PEDIGREED New Zealand Whites. Priced reasonable. Archie H. Kauffman, Pigeon, Mich.

SEE WHAT OUR REGISTERED commercial New Zealand Whites did at Mineola: 1st senior doe, 2d senior buck, 2d 6-8 buck, 1st junior doe, 2d junior doe, 4th junior doe, 5th junior doe, 6th junior doe, 1st junior buck and best doe, best buck, 2d best New Zealand in the show. The only classes entered. We have excellent juniors for sale. "The Best in the East." Jayne and Gibson, Crystal Spring Rabbit Farm, Thomaston, Conn. . 27-1

SEVERAL BREEDS

PEAFOWLS, GREEN, WHITE & Blue. Parrots. Fan tail Pigeons. White doves. Hand raised Rhesus monkeys. Olympic Game Farm, Grand Junction. Colo. 27-1

NEW ZEALAND REDS AND Dutch. Write your wants. A. & J. Rabbitry, Route 5, Medina, Ohio. 27-1

NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABbits, fully pedigreed, 10 to 12 lbs. at maturity. Flemish Giants, Sandies from heavyweight sires. Checkered Giants, Black and White, Hayti Rabbitry, Hayti, Mo.

FOR REAL GOOD NEW ZEAland Reds and Whites, and Bluerex. Write Jess Strosnider, Mount Washington, Ohio. 27-1

HEAVYWEIGHT FLEMISH, F. W. Boley. Juniors and seniors, Silver Martens, Rex, Chinchillarex, Whiterex, Blackrex. Boley's Rabbitry, Estab. 1916. 1315 F St., Bellingham, Wash. 12

FOR SALE—WILD GEESE AND ducks. Fancy pigeons, rabbits. Prices free. Jewell Pigeon and Game Farm, 724 Jewell, Danville, Illinois.

BLACK, BLUE, SILVER MARtens, Himalayans, Black, Blue and Chocolate Dutch, Havanas. Henry Howe, W. Wabash, Frankfort, Indiana. 2

NEW ZEALAND WHITES, FLEMish Giants, Fawns, Steels, Sandies and Light Grays. All pedigreed and some registered. All inquiries answered. Box "B" Rabbitry, 1021 North Washington, Janesville, Wisconsin.

JUNIOR NEW ZEALAND REDS, Whites, Heavyweight Chinchillas. All pedigreed and healthy. Want White, Fawn Flemish. Bonny Belmont Rabbitry, Betherda, Ohio.

250 REGISTERED RABBITS OF following; New Zealand Red, New Zealand Whites, Dutch, Checkers, White Beverens, Black Martens, Chinchillas. Many show winners. Also many sired by registered show winners. Be specific in inquiries as I have 2,000 rabbits. Ranch near Montgomery, Ohio. Henry Clark, 805 West 9th St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 2

SILVER MARTENS

SILVER MARTENS, 6 MOS. OF age, pedigreed. Shield's Rabbitry, St. Clairsville, Ohio.

MICE AND RATS

FOR SALE — PURE STRAIN White Swiss mice, guaranteed for laboratory and breeding purposes. Special price on large shipments. Robert J. Bowerman Jr., Victor, New York, Merry Mousery. 27-1

MISCELLANEOUS

COMPLETE TATTOO PENCIL set 50c. Pencil Free. Banderman, Higginsville, Mo. 30-1

DAIRY GOAT JOURNAL, DEPT. 220A, Columbia, Mo., Monthly magazine crammed with helpful information. $1 yearly—introductory 5-month subscription 25c. 12

FOR SALE — FRESH KILLED, fresh dressed cottontails and jack rabbits. Frozen and box packed. United Egg and Poultry Company, LaBelle, Missouri. 12

SMALL COMMERCIAL ANImals Magazine. Bad Axe, Mich. Serving the commercial breeder of rabbits and cavies. Sample, 10c; Year, 50c; 3 years, $1.00.

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ADVERTISE Your Show in Small Stock Magazine for better competition, and greater satisfaction.

National Belgian Hare Club of America

Dr. R. T. Hart, Secretary, 202 Star Bldg., Niles, Mich.

The news I have of the club and members is some of it not so recent, but has been gathered as we went along and presented now for your information.

Three months ago I was fairly certain that I was to join the Army Medical Corps and wrote Mr. Weygandt to that effect. Hence, his note in the October SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Since then, however, it has been decided that I am to continue to serve this community. But that means plenty of work, with little time for my hobbies. In view of this circumstance I hope you will pardon me if at times I seem to neglect the club's affairs. I will continue to do my best and trust in your forbearance.

In the midst of my duties, I did sneak away with Mrs. Hart for a six-day vacation trip to the Mineola, Long Island, Fair and had a wonderful visit with some of our old friends there.

Charley Lewis, Charley Plunkett, Louis Ruttkay, Forrest Jones, Herbert Lawrence, and Bob Hoer were some of those fine fanciers of previous acquaintance, most of whom I had not seen since the 1935 New Haven convention. In view of the times, as emphasized by the really war-like appearance of the New York vicinity, the show was very successful. The fancy varieties were outstanding and judged by two of our best fancy judges, Karl Sautters and "Gillie" Gilbert. I was somewhat chagrined, however, at the Belgian entry, as only three specimens were on exhibit. "Gillie" showed two of these, but could not beat the excellent young buck of Dave Pierson for best of breed.

This buck was largely instrumental in securing the return of one of the old-timers to the breeding of Belgians and in interesting one of the outstanding breeders of Dutch in our breed. One evening, during the show, Bill King made mention that he had often wondered what there was about the Belgian to make such firm fanciers. You, who know me, can imagine what effect such a remark had. I immediately produced Pierson's buck and let him perform on the table. His actions spoke louder than any remarks I could make.

In this group at Mineola was one of the greatest Belgian breeders and showmen of a past era, Fred Muhs, who at one time managed the rabbitry of Mrs. Guggenheim, when the Belgian Hare was king. It was a special pleasure for me to meet this fine gentleman and talk over the best days our breed has ever known. It augers especially well for the future of our fancy that this old-timer went home with a Belgian doe. Look out, you boys, at the shows in another year.

Speaking of shows, we have so far been unsuccessful in securing a satisfactory venue for a Club meet. So many shows have been cancelled that our choice is limited. I will welcome any suggestions and trust the season will not pass without our having enjoyed a successful meet.

In recent months I have heard little from individual members. Many, I presume are busy in war work, with little time to think of rabbits. During the past month, we in Niles have lost our good supporter, Ralph Smith, who has moved to Northern Wisconsin for an out-door life, seeking to improve his physical well-being. We will miss him, as he could always be depended upon to lend a helping hand.

Another Michigan member, - and one of our new directors, Gale Johnson, has gone to Tennessee for the winter, but left a few of his Belgians in good hands, to insure his being able to start again on his return to Grand Rapids.

On one of my trips to Fort Custer, I stopped in Kalamazoo to see Lou Houteamp. The old-timer has always kept a few Belgians and I saw some very promising young does, who Lou states, will soon produce some winners for the spring shows.

Another of our directors, Tom Lippincott writes me that in spite of his very successful season with his Checkered Giants, he is not forsaking the Belgian and has a number of does bred and will be in the shows for all he is worth.

With these true fanciers as our club's backbone and the added encouragement of the many enquiries for stock from beginners in these trying days, I feel certain of the ability of the good old Belgian Hare to carry on. And, that the Club may do likewise, please see that your membership is in order. I may not find it possible to remind you of the time for your renewal.

OHIO CHECKER CLUB NEWS

By Tom Lippincott, Newark, Ohio

I have been rather neglecting our news of late, since I have been working day and night; time is scarce. Our club has received quite a few new members and has lost one good one. Sid McFadden, our director, has sold out his home and Checkers in Loraine, Ohio and moved to Florida. Sid met with two bad accidents last fall that disabled him for work.

The Ohio boys did real well at the National Club meet at Indianapolis in October.

Dr. W. D. Peer, our treasurer, has been flat on his back with rheumatism, but says he will have some good Checkers for our show.

Elmer Miller, our secretary, was over one Sunday to see your reporter, but I had to report for work at 1 o'clock and our visit was rather short. Elmer has sent the nomination ballots out and by the time you read this you should know who the new officers are.

Herb Layton and Sid McFadden made it possible for the Berea, Ohio show to be an official sweepstake show. The Cleveland Club put this show on just outside Cleveland at the Berea fairgrounds. Jim Blyth judged the show, which was a very good one. There were 45 Checkereds shown by nine exhibitors, eight of them belonging to the S. C. G. C.

Mineola Fair had a very good Checkered show with H. C. Gilbert placing them. At Hatfield, Pa., Jim Blyth sorted them and at Reading, Pa., Paul Ring got the headache. At Cincinnati, Ohio L. C. Wells placed the awards.

Our annual Ohio Checkered show is booked for the first week end in April, so more about that after the holidays. You all remember what a huge success our last spring show was and I know you will all be back with us without coaxing. Plenty of money and good treatment always make our show the tops. Merry Christmas and a good New Year!

THE ROCHESTER RABBIT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

By Oscar R. Stenzel, Jefferson Ave. Fairport, New York

Our meeting was held Friday, Nov. 6 at the Rochester Museum.

We had over 50 members present, among them being ten from Waterloo, Holcomb, and Avon. They must think the meeting worthwhile to drive such a distance to attend our meeting.

As our election of officers is due next month, President DuPrey appointed the nominating committee.

As the readers of SMALL STOCK must have noticed, we are to hold our show next month; so, there was some business to arrange the show.

Due to most of our members working trick work, three co-superintendents were appointed. We have had several requests for premium lists from out-of-state breeders. This looks as if breeders are missing the shows that are not being held.

This show has been designated as a Checkered Giant Sweepstakes Show.

The club has been holding a membership drive for the last three years and Harold Converse has been in the lead right along.

We took in six new members at this meeting, so if you other clubs have been watching this column you will have something to shoot at to keep up to our record.

Orrin Doell, that broker that handles the frosted rabbit for our cooperative spoke on the question of members supplying more rabbits for the cooperative. He stressed the point of the meat shortage and the patriotic duty of everyone to help supply meat for the country.

We had our regular question box and several questions were asked and answered.

Harold Converse has contacted the Boy Scouts in regard to giving merit badges for rabbit raising and I really believe it will help to interest more boys in raising rabbits.

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ILLINOIS

Rockford—Howard F. Kelser, 1631 Chestnut. Phone Forest 8693. 26-12

Chicago — Don Reid, 735, West 117th Place, Phone Com. 3875. 26-10

INDIANA

Indianapolis—John C. Fehr, 1302 Woodlawn Ave. 26-12

Fort Wayne—Mack Rayl, R.F.D. No. 4, Waynedale. 26-12

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SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

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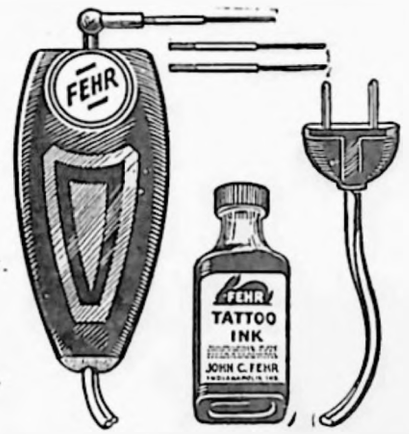

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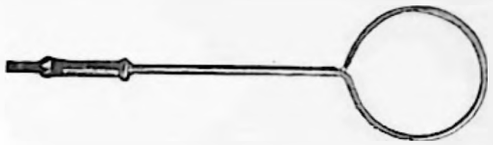

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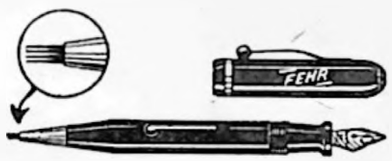

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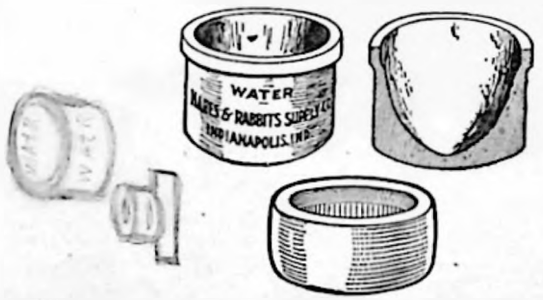

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